

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Arms and the man
Six months after the Falklands review, Michael Heseltine presents his first Defence White Paper. A full analysis.
Man and his music
Michael Ratcliffe reviews Alan Walker's new biography of Liszt, and...
00 man
Marcel Berlins turns to the latest thrillers.
Ranchman
Profile meets Sir Steven Runciman, historian extraordinary.
Third man
John Woodcock and Richard Streeton report on the Benson and Hedges Cricket Cup semi-final.
Marxman
Jyoti Basu, London-trained barrister and disciple of Harry Pollitt, is running West Bengal successfully under Communism. Michael Hamlyn reports.

Foot to ask for new honours list

Senior Labour sources expect Mr Michael Foot to make an early request to the Prime Minister to allow a new honours list of working peers for the House of Lords (Our Political Correspondent writes). Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Foot yesterday resolved their difficulties over the dissolution honours but the Labour leader has asked for the additional list to help resolve the problems created by a shortfall of working Labour peers.

Rise in house prices forecast

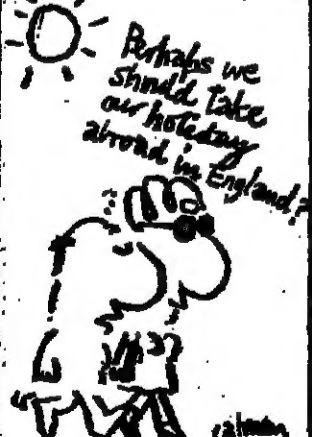
House prices could rise by 15 per cent this year, three times the rate of inflation, the Nationwide, Britain's third largest building society, predicts (Page 3).

Reagan 'to run'

US Vice-President George Bush said in Dublin yesterday that Mr Reagan would run for the presidency again and be re-elected because of the American economic recovery. There was no White House comment. Mr Reagan has not yet declared his intentions publicly. Bush visit, page 6.

Three drown

Two men and a boy have drowned in a fishing trip off the island of Islay, in the Inner Hebrides. A body was spotted last night by an RAF Nimrod aircraft.



Petrol tussle

BP has been forced to cut its 8p a gallon price rise to compete with Esso, which intends to sell a gallon of 4 star petrol for nearly £1.84 (Page 2).

Bandleader dies

Harry James, the trumpeter and star of America's big band era who married Betty Grable, has died of cancer at 67. Obituary, page 12.

Letters: On hanging, from Mr W. McDowell, and others; MP's pay, from Sir Woodrow Wyatt; Labour peers, from Lord Diamond.
Leading articles: Madrid conference; Trade unions and NATO; Government and science features, page 3, 9, 10.
Soviet economic slowdown; a portrait of the Aga Khan; Jack Bruce-Gardyne suggests a way out of the MP's pay impasse. Spectrum: At home with Jugoslavina. Wednesday Page: Ruth Harris, the acceptable face of feminism. Obituary, page 12. Harry James, Lord Soron.

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Big-spending town halls face £280m Government 'fines'

The Government acted last night to punish big-spending local authorities with multi-million-pound "fines" to bring them to heel.
Figures out yesterday show that 152 out of 412 English town halls are set to overshoot the Government's targets by £771m in the coming year.
And, with the disclosure yesterday of higher-than-expected money supply figures, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, moved swiftly to cut £280m from Whitehall's grants to the mostly Labour-controlled councils.
But at Westminster, Labour MPs were furious at what they see as yet another manifestation of the continuing hard-line attitude of Mrs Thatcher's Government to local authorities.
A big parliamentary clash is certain when the rate support grant orders are debated in the Commons, before the House starts the summer holidays at the end of this month.
The GLC, which overshoots the Government's target set last year by more than 33 per cent, is to get none at all of the £129m grant earmarked for it.
Seven Labour-controlled London boroughs are to have their grants cut by more than £50m, nearly a sixth of the total cutback made by the Government.
The news caused an immediate political storm with Mr Gerald Kaufman, Shadow Environment Secretary, accusing Mr Jenkin of turning the department into a "Kremlin".
and calling on him to abolish local government altogether. He said the cuts would mean higher rates, reduced services and fewer jobs.
The Government had already warned local authorities of a new sliding scale of penalties for each percentage point they overshoot on the targets set by Whitehall.
Of today's total cut-back, the metropolitan councils - which, like the GLC, Mrs Thatcher is

COUNTRIES 'FINED'	Amount of cut £m	Reduced grant £m
GLC	129	Nil
Metropolitan counties:		
West Midlands	23	58.33
Greater Manchester	18	101.58
Merseyside	12	58.03
Tyne and Wear	7	75.59
South Yorkshire	8	88.52
West Yorkshire	1	100.64
Shire counties:		
Avon	18	115.78
Derbyshire	12	146.31
Hampshire	9	185.21
Buckinghamshire	7	53.84

pledged to abolish within three years - had their grants cut by £66.7m.
An angry Mr Kaufman said after news of the cuts was announced: "The Department of the Environment might as well turn itself into the Kremlin and fly the hammer and sickle because we do not have free local government any more. We have the Secretary of State for the Environment as Minister of the Interior."
The hardest hit shire county councils are Avon, losing more than £18m, and Derbyshire losing more than £12m.
Outside London, the biggest "fine" on district councils is for Sheffield, which is to be cut by more than £14m to £83.178m.
Figures published yesterday by the Bank of England showed a surge in money growth during June, taking expansion way above the Government's targets.
Money supply surge, page 19.

Brittan torn over stance on hanging

By Our Political Correspondent
Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is under strong pressure to put the Home Office line against capital punishment in the Commons debate, which is expected next week.
In last year's vote, Mr Brittan opposed a return of capital punishment for murder, but subsequently voted in favour of making the penalty available to the courts "for acts of terrorism involving the loss of human life".
Whitehall sources said yesterday that the Home Secretary was expected to make his views known to the Commons in the imminent debate, but there was no guidance available on whether he would speak in favour of reintroducing the death penalty for terrorist murders.
It is understood, however, that part of the pressure against Mr Brittan making such a move is the fact that one minister at least has indicated that he will ask for a dispensation from the Prime Minister, to speak out against capital punishment for all forms of murder if Mr Brittan should throw his weight behind reintroduction.
It was understood last night that the Prime Minister would feel it right to allow a second, balancing intervention in the debate.
The vote on capital punishment will be so close that the result could go either way, according to the most detailed survey of MPs yet done (Richard Evans writes).
The issue will be decided by a small number whose intention is still unknown, the Howard League for Penal Reform said yesterday as it produced the figures for restoration, 317; against, 320; unknown, 13.
Jail staff's demand, page 2.

President Andropov, looking frail but mentally alert, gave a strong warning to Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday that if West Germany went ahead with the deployment of new NATO missiles, the Soviet Union would immediately take counter-measures, targeting its missiles on West Germany, and Soviet relations with West Germany would suffer.
In a detailed report of the private meeting between the two leaders, lasting 90 minutes, Mr Andropov also called on the Chancellor to back his remarks on German understanding for Soviet security interests with practical policy.
Tass said he found it hard to understand what West Germany hoped to gain from the deployment of American missiles and the consequent Soviet measures in response, and from the over-saturation of Central Europe with all types of weapons of mass destruction.
The Russians had gone into the Geneva arms talks with the Americans with a "sincere desire" to achieve positive results. Their missiles in Europe were only a counterbalance to the Nato medium-range systems. He added: "But if American missiles are deployed on West German soil, the situation will change. The military threat to West Germany will grow many times."
Mr Andropov spoke of the revival of a threat of war against the Soviet Union being unleashed from German soil, and gave a warning that Bonn's relations with East Germany would suffer. The two countries would look at each other "through the thick palisades of missiles".
In reply Dr Kohl told Mr Andropov that West Germany was not bent on collective suicide nor were his country-



President Andropov: 'Frail but mentally alert'.

Most adults in Britain now non-smokers

By Kenneth Gosling
A drop of more than a million in the number of smokers in Britain since 1980 is revealed in official statistics published yesterday. Figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) show a drop from 42 to 38 per cent.
It means that smokers are now in a minority for the first time in every social group, and heavy smoking among men has dropped more sharply than among women. Light smoking, defined as less than 20 a day, had dropped in the decade 1972 to 1982, but the proportion of women who smoked heavily remained the same.
The figures were welcomed by Mr David Symonds, director of Ash, the anti-smoking pressure group, who predicted fewer smoking-related illnesses.
Almost two-thirds of British adults were now non-smokers, he said.
Among women, the decline in cigarette smoking from 37 per cent in 1980 to 33 per cent in 1982 was the first large

Average weekly cigarette consumption per smoker by sex and age: 1972 to 1982												
Age	Men						Women					
	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982
16-19	102	110	106	98	99	87	78	86	89	90	84	76
20-24	123	132	135	122	113	114	91	99	110	101	102	100
25-34	129	138	138	134	135	121	97	108	109	113	111	109
35-49	132	138	141	138	140	137	94	104	112	109	115	108
50-59	124	127	130	137	130	129	87	91	103	101	105	101
60 and over	96	100	108	104	102	109	80	88	75	79	73	77
All aged 16 and over	120	125	129	127	124	121	87	94	101	101	102	98

reduction since 1976. Over the decade as a whole, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among women fell by about a fifth.
Taking consumption per smoker, there was no difference between 1982 and 1972; but total consumption fell by about a fifth, in line with the fall of 22 per cent in packed cigarette sales over the same period.
Reductions in prevalence between 1980 and 1982 occurred in all age groups except among young women aged from 20 to 24: it was steepest among men and women aged from 25 to 59; and the



Water babies: PC Mark Winchester keeps a watchful eye on young bathers at the Serpentine in Hyde Park, offering a steady hand to Kareena Kallaste, aged 19 months. (Photograph: Chris Harris). Weather, topless bathers, back page.

FT hopes dashed by union

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter
Management hopes that national print union leaders might whip their members into line at the strike-bond *Financial Times* were dashed yesterday.

A meeting of the executive of the National Graphical Association NGA, expected today, will not now take place. Instead, Mr Bryn Griffiths, president of the union, said yesterday that they would demand a substantial increase on the £304.67 recommended by a mediator, which was the same as the original management offer.
The demand will be put to Mr Andrew Kerr, chairman of the mediation committee, on Thursday, and will severely test the wording and the spirit of an agreed procedure to end the dispute.
The negotiating framework, underwritten by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, allowed for three days of talks which were to end last Sunday with recommendations by Mr Kerr. His conclusions were to be "respected" by both sides.
The procedure was extended until Thursday because the mediator has discarded the NGA's case for more money, the union negotiators had called for more time.
A meeting on Monday of the 24 machine minders at the centre of the five-week stoppage who are demanding £322 a week, called for a substantial increase.
Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the *Financial Times*, said yesterday: "We very much regret the delay - it was not of our choosing."
The demand for more money will mean new talks which makes the early return of the newspaper unlikely. But today the company will have lost 31 editions and £5m.

Sunday Standard to close down

The *Sunday Standard*, the Scottish quality newspaper launched in Glasgow in April, 1981, is to close at the end of the month, with the loss of 79 jobs.
George Outram, the Labour-owned publishers, blamed disappointing circulation and advertising figures (Page 2).

Hattersley attacks 'sectarian' left

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley, one of the main challengers for the Labour leadership, last night took on the left-wing of the party with a scathing condemnation of its sectarian politics and policies.
He warned the party that he was unequivocally opposed to the Militant Tendency, that he was against the eviction of American bases and that he supported continued membership of the Common Market.
But his close friends were saying last night that the tone of his remarks were such that he could not possibly serve, with any commitment, as deputy leader to Mr Neil Kinnock, because it is held by Mr Hattersley's supporters that Mr Kinnock would be a prisoner of the left and would comply with its wishes.
If Mr Kinnock was elected leader, it was said, it would therefore be better that he should work with a deputy leader like Mr Michael Meacher, who would at least believe in the left-wing line.
Mr Hattersley's forthright views of the left were given in a letter to Mr Arthur Latham, a former MP and a prominent member of London's hard-left Labour establishment, who had written to ask for the leadership contenders' views on Militant, the EEC, unilateral nuclear disarmament and abolition of the Lords.
Instead, Mr Latham received a round rebuke from Mr Hattersley, who said: "The contents of your letter demonstrate why the Labour Party is

Dole pledge avoided by Thatcher

By Our Political Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday deliberately left open the possibility of a future cut in the real value of unemployment and other short-term benefits as a contribution to efforts to reduce Government spending.
Far from repudiating Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for saying that the future value of benefit against prices could not be guaranteed, Mrs Thatcher went out of her way in the Commons to stress that the pledge given in the Conservative Party manifesto to "price protect" pensions and other linked long-term benefits did not apply to dole money.
Her statement that the question would not arise until after next year's Budget, because benefit rates from this November have already been fixed and announced, and her invitation to MPs to defer the debate on the issue until then, left some backbenchers convinced that Mrs Thatcher is willing to face a confrontation with the liberal wing of her party.
Conservative backbenchers on social security believe that for "deindexing" to have any significant effect on public spending it would have to apply also to the short-term rate of supplementary benefit, which the majority of unemployed people also receive. Only some 750,000 people receive unemployment benefit alone. It is pointed out that the restoration earlier this year of the 1980 5 per cent cost only £60m.

Paris calls off world exposition

From Diana Geddes
Paris

France has abandoned its plans for a multi-billion franc "universal exposition" in Paris in 1989 to commemorate the bicentenary of the French Revolution, because of opposition from local Gaullist leaders.
The world "expo", the first to be held in Paris for more than 50 years, was expected to cost 10 to 14 billion francs (£850m to £1,200m), depending on the site chosen, and to attract more than 60 million people over a six-month period. Receipts were expected to total 50 billion francs.
The exposition would have given a boost to industry, brought in much-needed foreign currency, brought international prestige to France, and left a lasting memorial to the most important event in French (Socialist) history. Monuments left by previous expositions include the Eiffel Tower of 1889, and the Grand Palace of 1900.
But the logistic problems involved, particularly transport and hotel accommodation, would have been enormous. M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris, who initially gave his approval, decided last week that it was altogether too complicated and risky at a time of economic crisis.
The Socialists believe, however, that M Chirac's decision was a politically-motivated act of vindictive sabotage and pique at being virtually excluded from the organization and management of the exposition.
There have been only three universal expositions since the last war: Brussels in 1958, Montreal in 1967 and Osaka in 1970. The first was held in London in 1851.

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1 pcs Balkan Tribal Rugs (Turkish)	15x12	£2,650
150 pcs Fine Bokhara (Persian)	6x4, 8x5	£229-£1,300
(all colours) all sizes	9x6, 10x7, 12x9	£229-£1,300
30 pcs Silk-knotted (Chinese) geometric	6x4, 8x5	£180-£371
1 pcs Fine Blue Turkish (Persian)	13'x10'1"	£2,360
60 pcs Super Washed Chinese (Persian & Persian)	14'x11'5"	£240-£1,030
1 pcs Super Afghan Maroon (Gul)	14'x11'5"	£2,375
1 pcs Old Super Washed Chinese Gold Floral	15'x10'6"	£1,450
50 pcs Kashmir Heavy, Med. Hunting etc.	6x4, 8x5, 12x9	£295-£1,250
1 pcs Tribal (Persian) Tree-of-Life	12'x18'7"	£3,275
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Burns unit to be closed

The burns unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, which has been described as being housed in a medically unsafe, dilapidated hut, is to be closed.

The closure will leave the Oxford regional health authority without a specialized burns unit. Some patients will be treated in a spinal unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, which had previously been closed as medically unfit.

Mr Bruce Bailey, the plastic surgeon who led the team that sewed back the severed arm of a farm worker, called for the unit to be closed earlier this week because of the risk of infection.

Yesterday he accused Aylesbury Vale Health Authority, which runs the hospital, and Oxford Regional Health Authority of "playing a game of ping pong or yo-yo" over the future of burns patients.

The burns unit normally treats 200 patients with serious burns every year and 700 with minor burns.

Coroners press for reforms

Coroners are to renew pressure to remove the service from local government control, in view of government proposals to abolish the metropolitan counties.

The Coroners' Society, which has 250 members, is in favour of the government proposals to make coroners directly answerable to central government, and come under the Home Office or Lord Chancellor's Department.

N Sea diving dispute ends

The dispute between the North Sea diving company Sub-Sea Offshore and the National Union of Seamen ended yesterday after two months with an agreement to set up talks on union recognition.

Union action had blocked the firm's diving support ship Sub-Sea Canopus after 26 divers were dismissed. Crew members on British, Norwegian and Swedish supply boats had also blocked Sub-Sea cargo.

Music royalty rise sought

Increases in the royalties paid by independent television and radio companies for broadcast music will be sought in London today when a three-year dispute goes to the Performing Right Tribunal.

Last year the companies paid £7.8m to the Performing Right Society. The society wants the sum based on net advertising revenue, not a negotiated lump sum, which would have brought in £10.5m last year.

MoD sells land for £2m

A 13-acre plot of residential land belonging to the Ministry of Defence fetched £2,050,000 at an auction in Bournemouth yesterday.

It is one of three sites being sold by the Ministry which are collectively known as Steamer Point and was bought by Mr Lesley Eason, managing director of Pwning Estates, who said it would be used for housing developments.

Correction

Mandatory rate relief under the General Rate Act, 1967, benefits only Royal British Legion branches, not premises of which the main user is a Royal British Legion club, as implied on June 15.

Minimum wage vote by TGWU puts pressure on Labour Party

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Isle of Man

Pressure in the Labour Party for a commitment to introduce a national minimum wage increased yesterday with a policy reversal by the biggest union affiliated to the party.

The conference of the General Workers' Union in the Isle of Man voted to press for a minimum wage of two thirds of national average earnings although union leaders, implacably opposed to incomes restraint, emphasized that its introduction should not be undermined by statute.

Yesterday's decision will be seen as a boost for the campaign for a minimum wage by those unions, such as the National Union of Public Employees, which have many low-paid members although their campaign is for a statutory minimum, a policy difference still to be reconciled with the TGWU.

Conference delegates also gave a strong reaffirmation of the TGWU commitment to free collective bargaining and rejected by a large margin a call for an agreement with a Labour government "on a policy covering prices and incomes as part of a genuine planned economy".

The conference will debate tomorrow the preselection agreement reached between the Labour Party and the TUC on economic planning, which includes provision for an accord on incomes. Union officials yesterday drew a distinction between that policy and the defeated motion calling for a prices and incomes agreement.

Mr Mostyn Evans, the union's general secretary, said incomes policies over the past 30 years had not worked but there was scope for discussion with the Labour Party on larger economic matters and there could be an accommodation.

Strong support for an incomes policy came from Mr Kenneth Yeates, an unemployed chemical worker from London, who said that unfettered wage bargaining led to bigger increases for strong groups of workers, with weaker sections of the community suffering.

But other delegates argued that freedom to negotiate wages was basic to democracy and that incomes policies were always doomed to failure.

The move for the introduction of the national minimum wage was led by Miss Ann Pettifer, who argued that the problem of low pay would never be resolved without a minimum wage. She called for the TUC to campaign against government moves to repeal fair wages legislation.

Earlier, the conference had heard a bitter attack by Mr Ronald Todd, the union's national organizer, against members who took second jobs or worked a lot of overtime. He said: "Moonlighting is on a mad rampage," adding that if overtime could be reduced by half, 100,000 new jobs could be created.



"You have ruined my life. Now some of you are going to pay for it."

Jail staff back death penalty

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison officers want capital punishment to be restored for murder and possibly for particularly serious offences of assault, rape and kidnapping, an official of the Prison Officers Association said yesterday.

A statement by the association says: "Widening the basis of offences where capital punishment would be available would reduce serious crime in general."

The courts could decide as to whether the offender intended to kill and in rape, assault and kidnapping offences, decide as to whether their victims had been permanently damaged or to an extent where their lives were irretrievably marred, either physically or mentally."

The association does not necessarily argue for hanging to be the method of execution, it says.

A variety of options exists. "An injection can, as occurs in several states in America, be administered. This removes any claim of barbarism and is totally devoid of ritual."

To avoid morbid curiosity by people who gather outside jails when an execution is due, the association says that there is nothing to prevent the Government setting aside a place where it is not possible for crowds to assemble.

In reply to the argument that the threat of the death penalty would impact martyr and incite hostage-taking and reprisals the prison officers say: "The absence of the death penalty has not seen any reduction in acts of reprisals of any kind. Hostage-taking and kidnapping should be offences where the death penalty is available."

The association answers criticism that capital punishment creates extreme difficulty in a prison before, during and after an execution.

"The reaction of inmates is determined by the nature of the offence. By this we mean that there would be no reaction in cases such as the 'Moors murders', the 'Black Panther' or the 'Yorkshire Ripper'."

Mr Maurice Buck, Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, said yesterday that he disapproved of the reintroduction of capital punishment.

"The certainty of detection is the best deterrent. I do not believe capital punishment would ensure greater safety for the police or prison officers in their day-to-day duties," he said.

Letters, page 11

Miners to press for 'substantial' pay rise

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

Miners' leaders served notice on the Government yesterday that they will ballot for a strike unless the National Coal Board concedes a "substantial" pay rise and a salary status for 220,000 pitmen by November 1.

Delegates to the National Union of Mineworkers' conference carried unanimously a resolution "rejecting the theory that reduced wages reduced living standards will solve Britain's economic crisis".

The pay claim, which is more flexible than for many years, will be the first big challenge to Cabinet attempts to keep down public sector pay rises to 2 to 3 per cent this winter.

The union's leaders are instructed to negotiate a substantial pay increase to reestablish the miners at the top of the industrial wage league and to recall the delegate conference if the coal board refuses to meet the demand. Should the conference so decide, a secret, ribbed vote "on industrial action including strike action" will take place.

Moving the pay resolution, Mr George Bolton, vice-president of the traditionally militant Scottish miners, urged delegates to go back to their pits and "mobilize the men for action."

Soundings taken among delegates by *The Times* over the past three days, suggest that the mood of delegates does not favour a strike about pay.

The timing of the ballot will be almost as critical as the issue on the voting paper. Some left-wingers want it to be called in November so that the pits could be stopped in the depths of winter; others want it put off as long as possible, preferably into 1984, to allow the forthcoming coalfield propaganda campaign to have an impact on the men.

In yesterday's pay debate, Mr Sam Thomson, vice-president of the Yorkshire miners, voiced the fear that Mr Ian MacGregor, who takes over as coal board chairman on September 1, will want to abolish the industry's annual national pay round in favour of area-by-area or pit-by-pit productivity bargaining on the British Steel model.

Supergrass starts RUC swoop

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Thirteen men from Belfast were being questioned about terrorist offences yesterday after they were arrested on the word of a "supergrass".

The men will be held until the police decide whether charges can be made, possibly later this week. Another 10 men allegedly named by the informer, are being sought by the RUC. The informer is a former member of the illegal Ulster Volunteer Force.

The man's wife and child are believed to be in protective custody after disappearing from their home in the Shankill Road area last weekend.

The police refused to say whether the 13 men were being questioned about the murder of Mrs Maire Drumm, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Féin. She was shot dead in the Mater Hospital almost seven years ago as she recovered from an eye operation.

There was uproar for the second day running during a preliminary inquiry into the testimony of an alleged Provisional IRA supergrass, Mr Robert Quigley.

He has implicated 20 people from Londonderry who face 87 charges, including conspiracy to murder, and possession of guns, ammunition and bombs. Yesterday, he outlined his part in the murder of a RUC inspector.

The hearing continues today.

BP forced to cut petrol rise

By John Witherow

British Petroleum's increase of 8p on a gallon of petrol came to an abrupt end yesterday when the company was forced to cut prices to compete with its biggest rival, Esso.

BP increased the price of a gallon of four star petrol to £1.57 on Monday and was followed by some of the smaller companies. But yesterday Esso, the market leader, announced it was raising prices by half as much as its competitors to nearly £1.84.

Within an hour BP had reluctantly followed, saying it must remain competitive and match Esso and that it hoped there would be price stability at this lower level.

The only big company not to have raised its price was Shell, which is expected to announce today that it will increase the price to the lower level of £1.84. Texaco, Mobil, Amoco and Bunnick had all followed BP's example and will now find themselves under almost intolerable pressure to reduce prices.

Esso said that its smaller increase would ensure the company made a profit on sales and that it seemed appropriate in a very competitive market. Like the other price increases, Esso's decision would remove subsidies to retailers.

Poor sales close Sunday Standard

By Richard Evans

The *Sunday Standard*, the Scottish quality newspaper launched in Glasgow in April, 1981 is to close at the end of the month, with the loss of 79 jobs.

George Outram, the Lonrho-owned publishers, said circulation and advertising sales had failed to come up to expectations and were leading to a projected loss of £2m for the year to September.

Mr Terence Cassidy, Outram managing director, announcing the closure yesterday, said that the projected loss this year would have taken the loss since its launch to £5m. The newspaper had to close to protect jobs on the *Glasgow Herald* and the

wave of journalistic verve. It provided Scotland with an excellent product.

"If we had been allowed we could have won this battle. The *Sunday Standard* was launched when it was believed the recession was bottoming out. We shall be looking at all options, but it would take a very brave man indeed to step in."

Mr David Scott, father chairman of the National Union of Journalists' chapel at the newspaper, said that the decision had come as a surprise.

The newspaper, launched to live up to its subtitle, *The Quality of Scotland*, badly affected by the recession, its latest circulation figure of 116,000 is 60,000 short of the original target. Combined with

a lack of advertising, the newspaper, in recent months has been earning about half the £50,000 a week needed to break even.

There have been persistent rumours over recent months that the newspaper would close. The ultra board recommended closure in May after the expected increase in advertising during the spring and early summer did not materialize.

"I cannot find anyone who does not think it is a very good newspaper," Mr Cassidy said. "But the fact of life is that not sufficient people bought it or advertised in it."

The closure will reopen speculation over the future of *The Observer*, also owned by Lonrho. Earlier this year Mr Roland (Tory) Rowland, who runs the international trading conglomerate, hinted at wanting to sell all Lonrho's newspaper interests.

Tories pick candidate for Penrith

Mr David Maclean, aged 30, was selected from more than 200 hopefuls to stand in Lord Whitelaw's former constituency of Penrith and the Border as Conservatives in Cumbria stayed with tradition and chose a candidate with a farming background to fight the autumn by-election.

He stood at the general election as the candidate for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, coming second to Russell Johnston, the Liberal.

Mr Norman Dent, the Conservative agent, and leading local party officials spent four days sifting through the applications. He would not confirm whether Mr Ian Sprout, a former minister, had applied.

Polytechnics seek ruling on where cuts must fall

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

An urgent meeting is being sought with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, so that he can give a ruling on whether polytechnics and other colleges should cut student numbers or reduce quality.

A meeting yesterday of the committee of the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education, chaired by Mr Peter Brooke, the Minister responsible for higher education, decided that it could not recommend cuts in the sector without guidance from Sir Keith.

For the past year the advisory body has been asking public sector colleges what a cut of 10

per cent in their funding, in 1984-85 would mean.

The reply has been that it would mean a cut of 14 per cent in the level of funding per student or a reduction of between 7 and 8 per cent in the numbers of students. That would be a cut of 5,000 last year by Mr William Waldegrave, the former minister responsible for higher education, to administer the local authority sector. The funding of universities is administered by the University Grants Committee which has decided to preserve the level of funding per student and therefore cut student numbers.

British firm refused to handle dioxin

A British company with its headquarters in Southampton was asked by the Foreign Office whether it would dispose of the 41 containers of dioxin from Seveso, but would not accept them, the House of Lords select committee on the European Communities was told yesterday.

Dr A K Coleman, managing director of Re-Chem International Ltd, which specializes in the disposal of chemical waste, told the committee the company was approached by the British Consular office in Milan, and then by the Foreign Office.

The original inquiry, he said, was to discover whether the firm had a capability.

Science report

More to diet than goes into food

By Frances Wright

Science Editor

The addition of fluoride to drinking water to prevent tooth decay in children raises fierce controversy, as a judgement last week that prohibited the Strathclyde local authority from treating public supplies has demonstrated. Yet many foods and drinks are fortified with minerals for nutritional and therapeutic purposes. It may come as a surprise, therefore, to learn that iron deficiency is a relatively common condition in Britain.

The reason does not always lie with the amount of iron in the diet but in physiological factors which prevent an individual absorbing the necessary amount.

Present understanding about the dietary and physiological factors of iron deficiency is outlined by Dr Susan Fairweather-Tate, of the Agricultural Research Council Food Research Institute, Norwich, in the latest issue of *Chemistry and Industry*.

Unlike other nutrients, many trace elements, or minerals which are essential for proper growth, reproduction and health, are not fully absorbed. They are divided into groups of high, medium or low "bioavailability".

The absorption of iron, for example, depends on whether it is present mainly as an inorganic salt in plants or in the form of iron-protein complexes such as haemoglobin, myoglobin and ferritin in animal tissues and lactoferrin in milk. The two groups are absorbed in different ways, and the protein complexes are more readily taken up.

The minerals needed by the body separate into those present in large amounts and those in such tiny amounts that it is only possible to measure their concentration with modern analytical methods, hence their being known as trace elements.

Dr David Bess, of the nutrition branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, lists seven of the more important trace elements studied in foods and diets by the ministry and the Government Chemist's laboratory. They are iron, zinc, copper, iodine, selenium, manganese and fluoride.

Estimates of the intake of trace elements by the population are made from three sources. One is a continuous survey of 7,500 randomly selected British households. Another is the direct chemical analysis of a range of typical diets based on 68 key foods.

Third, the ministry and the Government Chemist have analysed a wide range of the more than 5,000 foods available.

The examination shows changes in the sources of trace elements. For example, despite a lower consumption of fish, the richest natural source of iodine, intakes from other sources have risen steeply. In particular, iodine contributions from milk have increased from 14 micrograms to more than 90 micrograms a day.

Dr Bess reports that in addition to monitoring the seven more important trace elements, work has begun on studying chromium, cobalt, molybdenum and vanadium. *Chemistry and Industry* (No 13, July 4, 1983).

Sale room

Strong bidding for Old Master drawings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sharply different results were showing up in different fields of the art market yesterday. Strong bidding for Old Master drawings at Christie's left only 6 per cent unsold, a lack of interest in early Chinese art left 39 per cent unsold in Christie's auction of fine Chinese ceramics, jades and works of art, and twentieth-century British pictures fell somewhere between the two poles at Sotheby's with 20 per cent unsold.

A preparatory drawing for one of Fragonard's favourite compositions, "The Sacrifice of the Rose", an allegory of the ecstasy of love, was sold for £28,080 to Artensis, the international art dealing group. The artist painted at least five versions of the composition.

The drawing was last seen on the market at the Paris auction of the famous Walford collection in the 1880s.

The market proved choosy over Dürer contemporary drawings. There were two drawings which had both sprouted Dürer inscriptions over the centuries, a "Virgin and Child", which scholars had failed to attribute to a named hand and was catalogued as "Circle of Albrecht Dürer", was sold for £14,580 (estimated £3,000 to £5,000) while a copy of his famous drawing of a hare, which they had decided to attribute to Hans Hoffman, was unsold at £3,800.

of art sale archaic bronzes and Tang pottery proved hard to sell but later ceramics secured some high prices. A fifteenth-century Ming blue and white dish, elegantly decorated with a branch of flowering gardenia and bearing the Xuande reign mark sold for £44,280 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000).

A highly decorative eighteenth-century *famille rose* vase painted with the "hundred deer" pattern, charming spotted gazelles dancing in a Chinese landscape, made £36,720 (estimate £2,000 to £30,000).

At Sotheby's a painting of Portliver, Cornwall by John Minton, dated 1945, sold for £5,720 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000) to the Mayor Gallery.

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Canada: 100 dollars to 1.00 dollar
France: 100 francs to 1.00 franc
Germany: 100 marks to 1.00 mark
Italy: 100 lire to 1.00 lire
Japan: 100 yen to 1.00 yen
Netherlands: 100 guilders to 1.00 guilder
Portugal: 100 escudos to 1.00 escudo
Spain: 100 pesetas to 1.00 peseta
Switzerland: 100 francs to 1.00 franc
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House prices could rise by 15 per cent this year, survey says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices could rise by 15 per cent this year, three times the rate of inflation and 50 per cent more than earlier forecasts, a survey of the building industry predicted yesterday.

Commenting on the Nationwide Building Society's quarterly report, Mr. Cyril English, the chief general manager, said that the society's house price index had risen by 5 per cent in the past three months and at an equivalent annual rate of 11 per cent.

But he added: "Price momentum appeared to be returning to the housing market and a rise in prices of 15 per cent for 1983 as a whole could be anticipated if the present trends continued."

The price rise is the largest quarterly increase recorded by Nationwide since the end of 1979 when the market witnessed its second big boom in less than eight years.

In line with other price surveys the greatest increases are being recorded in London and the South-east. Over the last 12 months prices of houses in London's commuter belt have risen by 16 per cent, the highest in the country. The

HOW HOUSE PRICES HAVE RISEN

	Quarterly change 1982	Annual change 1982/83
South-east	4	13
Outer South-east	3	9
Outer East	7	14
Greater London	16	11
East Angles	4	12
West Midlands	4	7
East Midlands	3	7
North-west	3	6
Yorkshire	4	8
North-east	4	11
Scotland	4	11
Northern Ireland	4	11
United Kingdom	5	11

Source: Nationwide

region has also seen a 7 per cent rise in the cost of home buying in the past three months. That compares with a 6 per cent quarterly and a 11 per cent annual rise in Greater London.

But there have been some stark regional differences. In Northern Ireland house prices rose by only 3 per cent over the quarter and 5 per cent over the

year. The lowest increase in the past three months was recorded in the industrially depressed West Midlands, where the cost of buying a home advanced by only 1 per cent.

According to the Nationwide, the average cost of a home is now £27,340 which is roughly in line with the figure published by the Abbey National Building Society yesterday.

In the London commuter belt the average cost of a home is now £37,320 compared with £21,230 in Yorkshire and Humberside. The average mortgage being granted by the Nationwide is £19,420, which represents 71 per cent of the purchase price. Across the country, first-time buyers purchased homes with an average price of £22,490 and a £18,850 mortgage.

However buyers remain cautious about committing themselves to large mortgage advances. The increase in mortgage tax threshold raising the level on which tax relief may be claimed from £25,000 to £30,000 has done little to tempt buyers into larger loans.

Property, page 29

Coach firm is fined over drivers' rests

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

A leading British coach firm has been fined £6,000 for breaching regulations over driver rest periods.

After the case at Birmingham of the drivers, Mr. Peter Jones, aged 35, said: "The fact is that the law is being broken all the time. It is impossible to operate continuous services and keep strictly to the law."

Mr. Peter Wiseman, prosecuting the drivers and their firm, Coach Travel, of Handsworth, Birmingham, told the court that one of the drivers interviewed claimed to have been pressured by the company into committing the offence.

Mr. Paul Kennedy, the driver, said that if he refused to take the coaches to the Continent he would be forced into taking jobs only in Britain and would lose money. Mr. Wiseman added that the driver eventually resigned after reporting the company to the police and traffic commissioners.

Mr. Wiseman said the case had been brought by the West Midlands Traffic Commissioners because of increasing concern over safety on international journeys after a big coach crash at Beaune, in France, last year. The firm had

been fined previously for permitting drivers to work excessive hours.

Flights Coach Travel appeared on 113 summonses under European Community regulations: 35 of its drivers admitted failing to take prescribed rest periods. The offences were committed last September on trips to Spain and the south of France.

Mr. Geoffrey Davies, for the company, said: "When something like the recent crash in France happens it tends to highlight the problem and people throw up their hands in horror. The letter of the law has been broken but without any unfortunate consequences to the public. The company's safety record is second to none."

Mr. Davies said that an extra driver was now taken and waited in France for the coach, when he would take over the wheel.

Mr. Kenneth Flight, the firm's managing director, said later: "At no time was the public in any danger. There were always three drivers aboard taking it in turns."

Mr. Jacobs added: "I can honestly say I have never driven when I have been tired. We have a code that as soon as you start feeling tired, even if you have been behind the wheel a short time, you call on one of your mates to take over."

Regimental silver taken by raiders

Regimental silver belonging to The Light Infantry was stolen yesterday from the regimental museum in Durham. At least three men used sledgehammers to force their way through loughed glass doors to get at three showcases.

The cases were smashed and their contents taken although several valuable pieces were left. The police fear the silver trophies, plates and statuettes could be melted down for scrap or sold abroad. They have alerted Interpol and the FBI.

The museum, which is close to county police headquarters, was broken into. An automatic alarm sounded immediately. Officers were there in minutes but the raiders had fled.

Princess upsets neighbours

Princess Anne's plan for a horse show next month has angered people living near Gatcombe Park, in Gloucestershire, who say that they have not been consulted about the show, or possible disruption caused by increased traffic.

Gloucestershire County Council will close some local roads and set up diversions during the horse trials, which are expected to attract 40,000 visitors on August 6.

Residents are also annoyed because 10ft-high car park gates have been put up. Stroud Council is not due to consider a planning application from the Princess and Captain Mark Phillips for the gates until next week.

Welsh teacher reinstated

Mr. Wayne Williams, aged 39, who served six months in prison for conspiracy in 1981 for the campaign for a Welsh TV channel, yesterday won his fight to be allowed to return to the classroom.

Powys Education Authority accepted an independent inquiry panel's recommendation that he should be given back his

job teaching Welsh at Llanidloes High School, Powys. Mr. Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society, had been at the centre of a two-year wrangle, which involved some parents taking high court action to try to prevent him teaching.

He must give a written assurance that he will not break the law again.

Airport inquiry ends on 258th day

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

When the public inquiry into the third London airport began almost two years ago, some of its organizers predicted that it might last longer than nine months. It continued until yesterday, when Mr. Lord Read, QC, ended the 258th day as he had begun the first, with a long speech.

Stannsted airport in Essex remains favourite for the new airport ahead of the other options which have been examined. The inquiry is thought to be the longest and most complex affair of its kind in Britain. Effort to revive the airport on the Essex coast as a possible site soon petered out.

A determined attempt by opponents of growth at Stannsted to promote a fifth runway at Heathrow focused on the angry reactions of local councils and residents

who felt that the existing three terminals, as well as the fourth now being built, imposed a severe burden on the cramped suburbs.

Mr. Read was the chief advocate at the inquiry of the British Airports Authority which owns Heathrow and Stannsted and is the main promoter of the enlargement of Stannsted into London's third airport.

Mr. Read's claim that London will need vast new airport capacity has faced many setbacks, including the spectacular collapse last year of Laker Airways. Others, including the recent government prediction of reductions in anticipated air travel late in the century have passed almost unnoticed.

The Government's estimate of the cost of the inquiry to the Exchequer, about £988,000,

Verdict on Susan Maxwell

An open verdict was recorded at the inquest in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, yesterday into the death of Susan Maxwell, aged 11, whose body was found near Uttoxeter in August last year, two weeks after she had disappeared near her home in Northumberland, 250 miles away.

The inquest was told that the girl disappeared on July 30 after a game of tennis with a friend at Coldstream, two and a half miles from her home in Cornhill on Tweed. An extensive murder hunt was launched. Mr. Edward Huntback, the coroner, said that because the body was so badly decomposed it was impossible to establish the cause of death.

Husband tells of death fire

Mr. Peter Herbert told an inquest at Hornsey, north London, yesterday how he threw a vacuum cleaner at a door in an attempt to save his wife and daughter, aged 18 months, when fire broke out in their Neasden home. But the cleaner bounced off the window and he dragged them into a spare room.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Mrs. Jacqueline Herbert, aged 25, who died from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Otters released in the Broads

Three young otters reared at the Otter Trust near Bungay, Suffolk, were released into the wild yesterday in an effort to rebuild the breed in the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads. They were taken to a section of river with clear water and plenty of fish. Progress will be monitored through a radio transmitter strapped to the back of one of the otters.

Murder charges

Parvez Hussain, aged 27, an unemployed labourer, of Crescent Road, Woolwich, south-east London, was remanded in custody until July 14 by Woolwich magistrates yesterday charged with the murder of three people at the same address, which was the scene of a fire on Sunday night.

Railman for trial

Shalamander Andrews, aged 43, a British Rail signaller at Victoria Road, Edmonton, north London, who is accused of obstructing a train by failing to operate a level crossing barrier at Chingford, was sent for trial to Sharnbrook crown court by Waltham Forest magistrates yesterday.

tells only a small part of the story. Public agencies and dozens of county and district councils around London have employed teams of lawyers for months.

Another unnoticed feature of the inquiry is the lack of complaint made about its handling by Mr. Graham Eyre, QC, the independent inspector chosen by ministers. His ruthless impartiality towards promoters, objectors, senior civil servants and humble householders has helped him to avoid accusations of unfairness.

Mr. Eyre hopes to deliver an inquiry report to ministers before Christmas. He will then withdraw from the controversy, leaving the Government with the challenging environmental decision.

Leading article, page 11



A rapt audience for Susan Hampshire, the actress, at the toy fair in London yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Libby Purves forced to resign by Tatler ethos

By Rupert Morris

The "personal and philosophical reasons" that persuaded Miss Libby Purves, radio broadcaster and columnist, to give up the editorship of the Tatler are inseparable from the ethos of this anachronistic institution.

Unlike other magazines that sell twice as many copies a month, such as the *Illustrated London News*, or even *Angler's Mail*, the *Tatler* attracts much publicity whenever it changes its editor, or owner, or faces a new financial crisis is all of which it does quite often.

The magazine sells 34,000 copies a month, according to the latest ABC figures, but it contains all sorts of society gossip, and is as indispensable to its devoted readers as it was

in the eighteenth century. It is all about cliques.

Unfortunately for Miss Purves, the staff is also composed largely of cliques, and she was never one of them. Some of them resented someone who came from radio, with little or no magazine experience, and a good deal of what she did appeared to drive them further.

Rumours were rife about her imminent departure after she had been in the job only two months, and this week it was announced that she was to be succeeded by Mr. Mark Boxer, the cartoonist and an experienced magazine editor.

The mystery remains why Miss Purves was offered the job in the first place and why, like Julius Caesar, she ignored the warnings and accepted it.

Toyland set to battle it out for Christmas

As the temperature moved into the 80s in London yesterday, Christmas was dominating the minds of British toy manufacturers.

Father Christmas in the form of Mr. Arthur Emery, from Toronto, was sporting sun glasses while the trade unveiled its new wares to be unleashed on the nation's children in the coming months.

The British Toy and Hobby Manufacturers' Association hopes that the downward trend in sales over the past four years will be reversed. Last year sales totalled £210,348,000 and an increase of a fifth is predicted this year.

The splurging and gurgling of electronic games dominated part of the Savoy Hotel for the Christmas in July fair yesterday but Miss Heidi Stransky, of the association predicted

board games, science fiction models and traditional toys like railways and dolls would make a comeback.

The main contestants in the doll market are Sindy and Barbie. Both are being sold with cosmetics for the first time this Christmas as Barbie, American and glamorous, and Sindy, the English rose home-loving girl, battle it out.

An added appeal for the Sindy doll is a doll's house which has running water and a machine that washes and dries the doll's clothes.

Favourite board games like Scrabble continue to be popular but new inventions were causing a tremor of unease, with Omar Sharif himself quoting his undying allegiance to one if he ever abandons bridge.

Research spending 'should be selective'

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Spending on research must be more selective because Britain cannot afford to explore every scientific avenue or develop every technology, according to a government report published yesterday.

It says that more effort is needed to achieve stable cooperation between government and industry for crucial "generic" technologies to be established, and to exploit the results of defence research for commercial purposes.

The report by Sir Henry Chilver, Vice-Chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, and Sir Alec Merrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University shows a total research expenditure in Britain of £3,500m a year, of which the Government provides £1,650m.

It also shows that Britain spends £18 a year for each person on defence research and £47 for civil research. The figures for West Germany are £4 and £73; France £12 and £47; US £27 and £74; and Japan nil and £60.

Sir Henry and Sir Alec prepared the report as chairmen respectively of the Cabinet's Advisory Council for Applied Research Councils.

They say: "In the past it was possible to maintain a UK presence in the vast majority of areas of scientific inquiry; basic science was - at least by comparison with many applied science areas - a relatively cheap activity."

But the scale on which some fundamental scientific problems have to be tackled, in particle physics for example, means that Britain's resources must be combined with those of other countries.

First Joint Report by the Chairman of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (Acad) and the Advisory Board for the Research Council (ABRC). Command 8957. Stationery Office. £3.15.

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* Share rate last paid. ** Gross equivalent where rate is paid as July.

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PARLIAMENT July 5 1983

Thatcher declines to give long-term dole pledge

PM'S QUESTIONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, questioned in the Commons about future unemployment benefit rates, said that as already announced, benefits would be increased by 8.7 per cent from November. She did not, she said, understand what the debate was all about. But she declined to pledge the Government to increase the benefit in line with inflation for future years. It was not a linked long-term benefit, she said, and therefore on pledge about protection had been given at the election.

She said that after the November uprating the value of the benefit would be higher than when the Conservatives took office.

Mr Geoffrey Jauncey (Leicester West, Lab) asked: When she met her ministerial colleagues today did she discuss with them the long-term proposal made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the real value of unemployment benefit?

Such a proposal would lack both compassion and common sense and adding to the suffering of the unemployed is no resolution whatever to the problems of the unemployed.

Mrs Thatcher: The decisions on the rate of unemployment benefit which apply from this House by the Secretary of State for Social Services the other day in the Parliament. We are restoring the 5 per cent cut made in 1982.

That means in November the standard rates of unemployment benefit go up by more than 8 per cent to £27.05 for a single person and £37.75 for a married couple. The rates have been fixed and announced in the House and I do not understand what the debate is about. (Labour interruptions)

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Blakenau, Gwent): When she told us she did not understand what the debate about unemployment benefit was about, does that

mean she now repudiates - as we would all wish her to do - the statement by her Chancellor of the Exchequer a few days ago that cutting the dole might enable unemployed people to get jobs?

The cuts in dole which her Government has done have not had such success so far in getting any jobs.

Mrs Thatcher: The point is a simple one. The rate of unemployment benefit which will be paid from the coming November to the following November has been announced to the House. It includes not only 3.7 per cent inflation but it restores the 5 per cent which was previously cut off. Therefore the unemployment amount from next November to the following November has already been announced.

The question does not therefore arise again until after the Budget next year, and probably until after the RPI figure is announced in June next year as to the rate for the following November. It seems to me it would be better to defer debate until then. (Labour interruptions)

Mr Foot: Would she give us an absolute undertaking that the value of the benefit will be consistent after that period? Does this not mean she is now prepared to repudiate the statement by her Chancellor of the Exchequer?

If that policy as defined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were carried out, it would mean a further increase in the amounts forced on to means-tested supplementary benefit, which are already a record total.

Mrs Thatcher: During the election campaign, the manifesto pledge we gave was "In the next Parliament we shall continue to protect retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits against rising prices."

Unemployment benefit is not a linked long-term benefit, as we duly explained, and therefore no long-term pledge about price protection was given.

The amount which is paid out to

people who are unemployed is of the order this year of £1,500. Something under £2,000m is actually paid out by way of unemployment benefit from the national insurance fund.

Therefore the majority of the unemployed obtain most of their extra benefit from the social security system. This is precisely what it is there for.

Mr Foot: The Chancellor of the Exchequer talked about cutting benefits as a means of getting jobs.

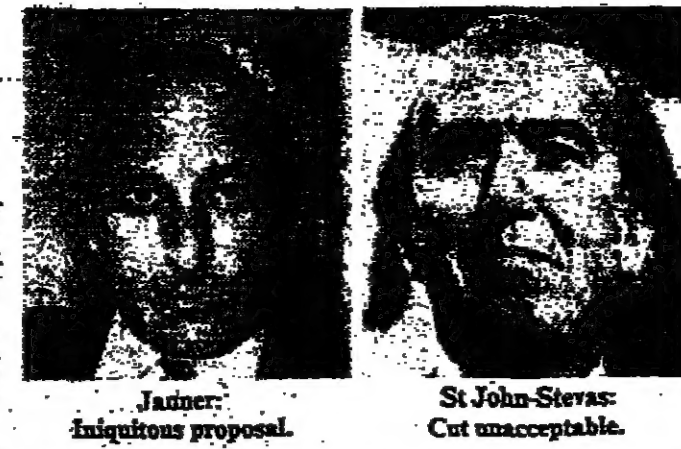
Mrs Thatcher: I have indicated precisely what the position is. The relationship between unemployment benefit and social security benefit and minimum wages and the wages actually paid is a source of great debate among academics considering them.

Mr David Wainick (Walsall North, Lab): Did she read the speech made by Mr Francis Pym? Will she hear his remarks in mind when deciding with ministerial colleagues whether or not the value of unemployment benefit is to be cut?

The remarks made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to unemployment benefit were harsh and contemptible and even more so bearing in mind that so many jobs are direct victims of the Government's own disastrous economic policies.

Mrs Thatcher: I have read the speech. I have made the position of unemployment benefit abundantly clear. Perhaps there is one point I did not sufficiently emphasize - after the November uprating, the value of the benefit will be higher than when we took office.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas (Chelmsford, C): Her statement today on unemployment benefit is extremely welcome and has made the position clear because it would be unacceptable, I believe, to many people on this side of the House if the unemployed were to be further penalized.



Jauncey: Iniquitous proposal.

St John-Stevas: Cut unacceptable.

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to him, should in all honesty point out I was only repeating the relevant sections from the statement of the Secretary of State for Social Services made soon after the Queen's Speech.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said that a married couple with two children had a basic unemployment benefit of £41.05 which was very low.

Where is the way in which such families could bear cuts in benefit this year or next year?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think Mr Madden has given listened to the reply I have just given which is that unemployment benefit, when the Queen's Speech is in place, will be slightly higher than they were in real terms when we came to office.

In so far as that is insufficient, there is available and should be available supplementary benefit.

Perhaps there is one point I increased in November to the amount announced in the Budget, that will also be a record amount.

Mr Tim Smith (Beaconsfield, C): Encouraging figures for retail sales and housing starts are further evidence that there is plenty of demand in the economy and that recovery is unmistakably under way.

Mrs Thatcher: Both figures are very good news, and housing starts provide quite a lot of extra jobs.

Mr Smith is right that there is a lot of demand and we have to make

sure that our goods are so well designed and produced that they meet that demand rather than imported goods.

● The system of proportional representation did not give clear decisive government, Mrs Thatcher said in reply to later questions.

Mr Andrew Mackay (Berkshire East, C): Has she the opportunity to study the consequences of the Italian general election where, under the system of proportional representation, the Italian people are now going to have to suffer yet another minority coalition government?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I am afraid a system of proportional representation does not give clear decisive government has consequences in which many people who fought that election on the basis of one manifesto then have to compromise everything they said in order to do deals with other minor parties.

Dr David Owen Leader of the SDP (Plymouth Devonport): If the first-past-the-post system had operated in Italy, there would have been a Communist Government. Is this the kind of clear decisive government the Prime Minister wishes to start among one of our principal NATO allies?

Mrs Thatcher: The existing system served him very well when he was Foreign Secretary.

Steel town community goes on strike in battle with Madrid

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A 48-hour general strike which began yesterday closed the Spanish steel town of Sagunto, near Valencia. As an entire community strove to stop the Socialist Government going ahead with closure plans.

The steelworkers and their families are due to arrive en masse by coaches in Madrid today to try and put pressure on the Cabinet as it braces itself to decide on the first concrete steps to restructure Spain's overblown and high cost steel industry before the hoped-for entry into the EEC.

The Socialists are risking the first serious dent in their popularity with the working class eight months after election to power. They have to tackle an economic and social problem avoided by previous governments which ignored the energy crisis warnings of the seventies.

The 55,000 strong population of Sagunto has been mobilized practically without stop since February, when the threat first loomed to 2,000 jobs in the local steel plant, employing 4,500, and an estimated 10,000 more losses in ancillary jobs.

They have called for the resignation of Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Industry and Energy Minister. As well as the Socialist chief minister of the Valencia autonomous region.

Protesting that they would fight by all means "the death of an entire town", steelworkers last weekend isolated Sagunto, blocking the railway line to Barcelona and the Mediterranean coast motorway.

Hooligan elements damaged property and set fire to railway installations. The town council has even appealed to Spain's ombudsman.

In a highly emotional atmosphere, underlining the fragility of Spain's social fabric with two million unemployed already, Señor Solchaga told the nation on Monday night on television it must adapt to changed times. Where Spain's steel consumption in 1974 reached 11.7 million tonnes, and was then projected to be 20 million by 1982, the real figure last year was only eight million tonnes.

Cuts in Britain's steel industry of 60 per cent had taken place, he said, and 33 per cent was the EEC average, but Spain hardly reached 12 per cent. He reeled off figures to show Spain could no longer find the money to maintain steelworkers' jobs by continuing the boom year policies of highly subsidized production and low priced steel sales abroad.

Señor Solchaga, a Social Democrat economist who studied at Cambridge and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last month made public the Government's still rather tentative draft white paper on restructuring Spanish industry.

Sagunto comes before the Cabinet meeting today as the first test of whether the Socialists are in earnest. Starting with steel and shipbuilding, plans will extend to all the crisis sectors.

Señor Solchaga has told his Cabinet colleagues - worried about their popularity, trade union pressure and even public order that if they try and muddle through now half of the 800,000 existing jobs in the crisis sectors will disappear in the next few years.

The only alternative is a rationalization programme with the loss of at least 65,000 jobs over the next three years to lay the basis for new jobs in the future.

Some 10,000 jobs must go in Spain's integrated steel sector 2,500 of them at Sagunto under a decree ordering the dismantling of its coke ovens, blast furnace and sintering plant at the publicly-owned Altos Hornos del Mediterráneo (AHM).

The decree prevented a new hot-rolling mill being put in there, which would be Spain's third and most modern.

Maintaining that Spain's factories import 75 per cent of the steel plant they need, Sagunto steelworkers' leaders say they are victims of political decisions.

The Government, they claim by not approving the new hot-rolling mill, is opting to keep Spain dependent on EEC steel producers.

Señor Solchaga's rationalization plan will concentrate on modernizing the state's existing Ensidesa steel plant at Aviles Asturias, and on the still privately-owned Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, at Anso, in the Basque region.

More tenants get right to buy

HOUSING

The evidence that council tenants preferred to own their homes even more strongly now than it was in 1978 when a survey showed that home ownership was the preferred form of tenure for 90 per cent of those under 45 and for 61 per cent of those over that age.

Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in the Commons.

He was moving the second reading of the Housing and Building Control Bill which extends the right to buy to tenants whose landlords own a leasehold rather than a freehold. The measure, which was going through the Lords when Parliament was dissolved for the general election, also increases the discount from 50 per cent to 60 per cent for tenants of 30 years standing or more.

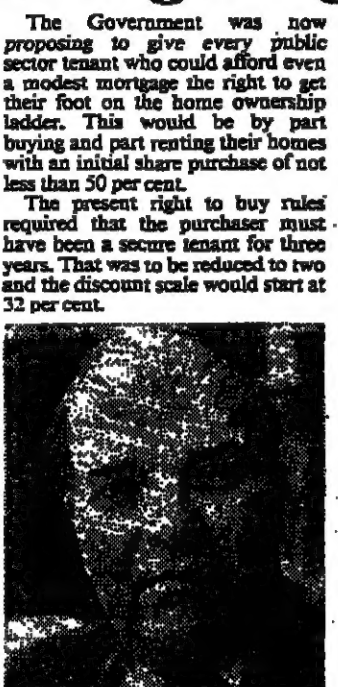
Mr Gow said that during the last Parliament more than 550,000 tenants bought their homes under the right to buy or under voluntary schemes. There were more than 150,000 right to buy sales in the pipeline.

Those figures (he said) tell their own story. This Bill carries a stage further the principles which inspired the Housing Act 1980.

The Bill extends the right to buy to public sector tenants of leasehold property; public sector included not only local authorities, but new towns and housing association tenants. There were 50,000 such tenants in England and Wales and the Government saw no reason why they should be excluded from the right to buy.

The Government also proposed that the right to buy be extended to dwellings that had been adapted for use by the disabled. However, purpose-built and sheltered accommodation for the disabled would still be excluded.

The Bill introduced a new right to shared ownership, because the Government was determined to give more opportunities for home ownership to the less well-off tenants. Local authorities in new towns and housing associations have successfully operated such schemes on a voluntary basis.



Gow: The figures of sales tell their own story.

There would be a continuing need for public sector housing to let and not just for the elderly, disabled or one-parent families. Housing starts in the public sector this year were higher than last year.

Parts II and III of the Bill dealing with building control reflected the Government's belief that wherever possible the individual should enjoy greater freedom and choice and should accept the responsibility that went with it. These parts reflected also the Government's conviction that in many areas of policy partnership between public and private sectors rather than a municipal monopoly provided hope and opportunity for progress.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Gorton, Lab) said the Government's war against the GLC and ILEA was a war against its own considered, constructive policies to deal with the national housing crisis.

blow across the arid wastes of building control legislation.

The Bill was so uncertain about the effect it might have that it went to great lengths about laying down procedures for direction when a local authority rejected certification issued by a developer on its own behalf.

The present right to buy rules required that the purchaser must have been a secure tenant for three years. That was to be reduced to two and the discount scale would start at 32 per cent.

The Bill (he said) is a curious mixture of legislative provision for institutions and for people, with the most tortuous bureaucracy to eliminate bureaucracy.

All those procedures were tucked away in the least glamorous part of the Bill, although they were vital to public safety.

The glamorous part of the Bill dealt with compulsory sale of public sector houses but the central part of the last Bill, dealing with sale of housing charity trust property had gone. Housing adapted for the disabled was to be forcibly sold off. That was a squandered opportunity.

The Bill was a cynical exercise in political dogmatism, buttressed by phony and dubious calculations.

Many people who bought houses under the 1980 Act were finding themselves in great difficulty in keeping up mortgage payments because they had lost their jobs and while councils might be willing to solve their problem by buying back the houses, the minister was refusing to consent to that.

Where the Bill was unadvisative, it was irrelevant. It did nothing to deal with the gigantic housing crisis facing Britain today.

The nation was suffering from an unprecedented housing crisis. By 1986 there was likely to be a shortage of 517,000 homes. By 1990 there was likely to be a shortage of 517,000 homes. Building material producers were forecasting that building for owner-occupation was in decline.

The Government was to a considerable degree responsible for the crisis, a crisis which the Bill ignored. Over the coming session, the Opposition would use the debate on this Bill to put forward its own considered, constructive policies to deal with the national housing crisis.

BMA worried about records on computers

HOUSE OF LORDS

The British Medical Association was concerned that doctors would be unable to safeguard the confidentiality of medical records under the provisions of the Data Protection Bill, Lord Elwyn-Jones, speaking for the Opposition, said during the Bill's second reading debate in the House of Lords.

The Bill, originally brought forward in the last session but fell with the dissolution of Parliament, seeks to protect private individuals from the threat of the use or misuse of information held on computers. It provides for a system of data registration through an independent data protection registrar.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, moving the second reading, said that amendments which had been introduced since the last session would significantly reduce the burden on commerce and industry of complying with the legislation.

The Bill now exempted personal data held only for payroll and accounting purposes and data held by a person already under a statutory duty to make the data publicly available. This would exempt various public registers which companies were required to keep under the Companies Act.

Among other changes was one that concerned the registrar's power of entry, search and seizure. The occupier of the premises would normally have the opportunity of being heard by the judge considering the application by the registrar for a warrant and the user would also be given a copy of anything seized.

The Government believed the Bill would guard effectively against any threat posed to the individual by the automatic processing of personal data and protect the United Kingdom to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on this subject.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said the Opposition still believed there were serious omissions in the Bill. The Government had rejected the proposal for a statutory data

protection authority to fulfil duties for the protection of data subjects and users with a function and role and statutory powers like those of the ombudsman, with power to conduct spot checks.

In spite of the change that had been effected in the Bill there was still a failure to set out what duties should be imposed on the registrar to perform.

The BMA had communicated with him and had come out strongly against the exemptions which the Bill provided.

It stressed that the principle of data protection was that information should be regarded as held for specific purposes and not used without proper authorization for other purposes. What troubled the BMA was that doctors would be unable to safeguard the confidentiality of medical records if transfers of information could be made in secret to computer systems if the registrar could not check the existence of records.

A hospital employee with access to a patient's notes could transfer the information to the police without the patient or doctor's knowledge and consent and that information could then be held by the police indefinitely.

Lord Avebury (L) said he regretted that a Bill which should have been universally welcomed as an extension of civil rights had been framed in such a way as to cause grave justified alarm, particularly among lawyers, doctors, ethnic minorities and civil liberties organizations.

This was because of the Government's insistence on exempting data held for the control of immigration.

Black people might fear coming to the notice of any State agency in case their names were passed on and may even refrain from seeking medical treatment. The Bill would damage race relations.

The Bill was read a second time.



Burton's brides: Richard Burton, the actor, with Sally Hay, aged 34, a former BBC production assistant who has become his fifth bride. They married in Las Vegas on Sunday. The others were (from left): Elizabeth Taylor (twice), Suzie Hunt and Sybil Williams.

Monsoon in India kills 32

Delhi (AFP) - Floods and monsoon rains caused at least 32 deaths in India during the past 24 hours, and virtually all big rivers were swollen above danger level.

In Delhi a boy of 10 and a woman were electrocuted on Monday night after 41 mph winds uprooted electric poles and trees.

In western Maharashtra state (landslides killed at least 15 people and many were still missing).

● PEKING - Torrential rain hit the central Chinese city of Wuhan on Monday, raising the level of the Yangtze river above its warning level and forcing tens of thousands of people from their homes. The New China news agency said yesterday.

Policemen on trial for torture of terrorist

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A Padua court is hearing the case of four policemen from a special anti-terrorist branch who are accused of having tortured a terrorist they arrested when they freed the American General James Dozier in January, 1982. He had been kidnapped by the Red Brigade.

A fifth accused, Salvatore Genova, who led the police group, could not be tried because he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the general election a week ago. For proceedings to be taken against him his parliamentary immunity would have to be lifted.

The arrested terrorist, Signor Cesare Landolfi, sentenced to 29 years imprisonment for his part in General Dozier's kidnapping, claims that the police blindfolded him, took him out

of his cell and pretended to shoot at him.

He also alleged that he was subjected to electric shocks, treatment on his genitals, and other forms of violence.

Signor Genova was invited to stand as a candidate by a Social Democrats' who made policy of defending the so-called name of the special branch.

By coincidence, another parliamentarian in trouble with the law made his application yesterday to be freed from Rome's Rebibbia prison to his seat.

He is Professor Antonio Negri who has been held for four years and is now facing trial for allegedly having a part in the kidnapping of a man arrested in Padua.

He was elected deputy for Radical Party.

ILEA to be replaced by board

EDUCATION

The Inner London Education Authority is to be abolished by the Government and replaced by a joint board of elected representatives from inner London boroughs, Mr Robert Douglas, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said when answering questions for the first time since his appointment.

Mr Nigel Forster (Canterbury and Wallington, C) asked whether the Government intended to abolish ILEA in the context of abolition of the Greater London Council.

Mr Dunn replied it did.

Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Upminster, C): Will the minister confirm it is the Government's intention to abolish this incompetent and inefficient education authority?

Mr Dunn: Yes. We shall be replacing it with a joint board based on elected representatives of inner London boroughs and the City.

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on education (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): When her Majesty's inspectors considered 96 education authorities in England and Wales they found only five satisfactory and one was ILEA. Why should the Government punish success rather than failure?

Mr Dunn: The reduced grant was a direct result of an exceptionally high level of spending.

Later he said there would be a White Paper later in the year and the Government would consult interested parties as soon as possible.

Mr Thomas Cox (Tooting, Lab) said later that in school after school in inner London parent-teacher associations were fighting for increased expenditure on amenities. Their

problem was the lack of financial help the Government was giving to ILEA. The people of London would know how to tackle the Government if it attempted to break up ILEA.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said ILEA is the most extravagant education authority in the land. The Government's proposal when the GLC and ILEA are to be abolished is to convert the management of ILEA into that of a joint board.

Mr John Williams (Ruislip, Newwood, C): There are currently people in the outer London boroughs at any rate who are scandalized by the disparity between performance in terms of results within ILEA and the amount of money disbursed.

It is incumbent upon the Government in the forthcoming review of greater London government to make positive proposals to

ment decided that unlike every other education authority in the country the inhabitants of inner London are no longer competent directly to elect the education authority responsible for running the schools.

Sir Keith Joseph: As the minister who was responsible for setting up the GLC and ILEA I have to correct him. The citizens of London do not elect ILEA. It is an elected by-product of the election for the GLC and has no nominated members.

Mr Alan Bell (Berkshire West, L): What finally killed off the idea, to which he was so attached, was the impossibility for education authorities in providing education for the range of children they have under such a scheme, or the grotesque and desperate cost of it?

Sir Keith Joseph: The cost is a factor. But moving from what is a nationalized service to what would be a less nationalized service presents a myriad of problems.

Mr Harry Greenway (Belling North, C): Social unity and educational harmony is more likely to come through diversity in forms of schools.

What would he do if he were invited to approve a Muslim school?

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not see the sting in Mr Greenway's bait considering any proposal for a school limited in selection is the duty of the holder of my office to consider the arguments for and against in the children's interest.

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on education (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): How has local choice been decided in those secondary schools where technology and languages have disappeared from the curriculum, or swimming and music classes have had to be abandoned because the local education authority cannot afford them?

Sir Keith Joseph: Local education authorities with the same resources and problems manage to deploy the money available to a different degree to cover an ambitious curriculum.

with the voucher system due to the application of the Education Act, it would be, in my view, to the overwhelming weight of informed educational opinion which was suspicious or critical of the proposal.

Sir Keith Joseph: The purpose of any idea is to benefit the children and that should make the purpose common ground. Certainly any step in that direction may of itself be without the most careful thought of the practicability.

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Joseph to have talks with TV authorities

If children aged between five and 14 watched 23 hours television a week there was clearly a lesson for parents to learn, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during question time.

He had been asked by Mr John Heddle (Mid Staffordshire, C) what his intention was to do with the broadcasting authorities on the influence of television on schoolchildren.

Sir Keith Joseph: I have had recent discussions with the BBC and IBA to discuss the issues raised in the report *Popular TV and Schoolchildren*.

Mr Heddle: Would he accept there is one disturbing element within the report, that children in the five to 14 age bracket watch 23 hours television a week, more than they spend in the classroom?

Would he agree it is the prime duty of television producers to ensure that prime time programmes have a high educational content, low degradation of authority and low abuse of the English language?

Mr Keith Joseph: Whatever the lessons for television producers, there must be a lesson for the parents of children.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): It comes a bit thick from Tories who last week voted for cable television, or refused to vote against it, and now complain about the amount of time and influence it has on children.

Sir Keith Joseph: It is nevertheless surely right we should discuss with television authorities and seek to arrange discussions between parents and programme producers who influence the images of the adults' world given to children by popular programmes.

Greeks prevent British arms ship leaving

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Defence Minister yesterday withheld permission for a small British cargo ship to leave Piraeus on suspicion that it might be engaged in gun-running.

The ship, the 334-ton Ivy B, arrived in Piraeus on June 27 with a cargo of cement and small arms, both loaded in Izmit the Turkish port in the Sea of Marmara.

The Irish master of the Ivy B, Captain Frederick Kirk, declared his cargo and told the authorities he wanted to refuel. But the ship was detained because he had failed to obtain advance clearance to transit arms through Greek territorial waters.

According to the ship's manifest, the cargo consisted of 250 tons of Turkish cement bound for Calcutta, and 2.5 tons

The driver who ran over himself

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A 31-year-old man was recovering in hospital yesterday after achieving the unlikely and painful feat of running himself over with his own car.

When his vehicle stalled, got out, leaving the ignition switched on and the car in gear. He opened the bonnet, connected two wires. The car started, ran him over, crashed into a wall.

A spokesman at the hospital where he is being treated said his injuries, said that the man was not in danger.

"I cannot give you his name under the Swedish secrecy law (designed to protect individual freedom). Besides, he is rather anxious that he should not be identified. He is not feeling exactly pleased with himself."

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Turmoil in South African secret society after split on race reforms

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, the supposedly secret brotherhood of the Afrikaner elite, has resigned in yet another volcanic disturbance testifying to the continuing subterranean turmoil within the ranks of Afrikaners, who account for about 60 per cent of South Africa's 4.6 million whites.

The resignation of Professor Carel Boshoff, a theologian at Pretoria University, who was elected chairman of the Broederbond in December 1980, was announced on Monday night by the organization's Executive Council. It said he had been replaced by Professor J. P. de Lange, the Rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University.

The Council said that Professor Boshoff's chairmanship of the Broederbond had become "contentious" because of his parallel chairmanship of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), a Broederbond front organization which has come out openly against the Government's constitutional reforms. Professor Boshoff remains a member of the Council.

The Government's Constitution Bill, which is before the all-white House of Assembly, provides for a new tricameral

Parliament for whites, mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians, elected on separate voters' rolls, and subject to the veto power of an executive president nominated by the biggest white party.

In a statement issued yesterday in Pretoria on behalf of Sabra, Professor Boshoff said the Bill would stimulate racial conflict because it did not "conform to the requirements of exclusiveness and equality". Every race group should have its "own geographical sphere in which it can exercise authority".

Sabra argues that the Coloureds and Indians should be given separate homelands like those already allocated to the different tribal groups within South Africa's black population of 21 million. This was the intention, Sabra claims, of the chief architect of apartheid, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, whose son-in-law Professor Boshoff is.

On the face of it, the replacement of Professor Boshoff by Professor de Lange is a victory for Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and the so-called *verligte* (enlightened or reformist) wing of the ruling National Party. Professor de Lange headed the Commission on Education which two years ago recommended (in vain) that

universities should be free to admit students of all races. But the change of chairman also reflects the deep divisions that have opened up within Afrikanerdom since the break-away of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht in March 1982. The Conservative Party's objections to the constitutional reforms are virtually identical with those of Sabra.

Although it has never quite lived up to its melodramatic image in the English-language press as a sort of secret Government, the Broederbond has served successive Nationalist Prime Ministers well as a vehicle for mobilizing support for the party line, particularly when this was under threat from a powerful minority faction.

Founded in 1918 to promote Afrikaner unity and culture, the Broederbond became progressively more political and played a crucial role in shaping Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s and in the National Party's defeat of General Jan Smuts' United Party at the 1948 election.

The Broederbond is thought to have about 12,000 members, all of whom must be Afrikaner males of the Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church faith.



Bush drops in on Bongo Ryan's bar

US Vice-President George Bush was not going to go Guinness when he visited Dublin. So he stopped at one of the city's oldest and most famous bars, Bongo Ryan's, on Monday night for a chat with the locals on his way from the Independence Day party at the US Embassy to the home of Mr Peter Dalley, the US Ambassador (the Press Association reports).

Yesterday he was confronted by a crowd of 100 demonstrators - including members of Sinn Féin, the IRA's

political wing - as he laid a wreath of red, blue and white carnations in the city's Garden of Remembrance, dedicated to the Irish people who died during the 1916-22 rebellion.

As the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played it was drowned by demonstrators yelling "Bush out". Irish CND members and people opposed to US Central America policy, joined the protest.

The Vice-President went on to pay a

courtesy call on Dr Patrick Hillery, Ireland's President.

After visiting Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, he played down America's role in finding a solution to Northern Ireland. Dr FitzGerald said America was uniquely qualified to encourage and support a political process to end the tragedy.

Mr Bush said it was America's duty to listen intently. "We are not here to intervene." He had great hopes for the New Ireland Forum.

Egypt and Iraq form closer ties

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

Iraq, which led moves to ostracize Egypt for making peace with Israel, has agreed to increase the size of its diplomatic mission to Cairo, it was announced as Mr Tarek Aziz, the Foreign Minister, completed a three-day visit to Egypt.

Mr Aziz, the first Iraqi minister to visit Egypt since 1974, said that the Arab League severed relations with Egypt after the Baghdad summit in 1978, held what he called "brotherly talks" with President Mubarak and senior members of the Egyptian Government, including Field Marshal Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister.

Neither Mr Aziz nor Egyptian officials were prepared to forecast when the two countries might re-establish full diplomatic ties.

Its ruinous war with Iran has made Iraq heavily dependent upon supplies of Egyptian weaponry and Mr Taha Ramadan, the senior Deputy Premier of Iraq, recently said that between 12,000 and 15,000 Egyptian "volunteers" were helping the war effort.

But officials here concede in private that none of the states which broke with Egypt is likely to make a unilateral move to restore full ties.

"Saudi Arabia is the key," one source explained. "When the Saudis decide to mend fences, the others will follow."

Shultz will try to persuade Assad

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, arrived in Damascus yesterday on the third leg of his improvised tour of the Middle East, although he admitted to having no inducements that would convince Syria to reverse its opposition to the agreement between Lebanon and Israel.

The Secretary of State, who flew to Damascus after a brief stop in Beirut, was met at the airport by his Syrian counterpart, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Mr Shultz made a four-hour stop in Beirut on his way back from Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, where he held talks with King Fahd and Crown Prince Saud al Faisal, the Foreign Minister.

Observers believe he was sounding out the Saudis on Syria's mood regarding the withdrawal of an estimated 40,000 Syrian troops from

Lebanon and to seek Saudi leverage in dealing with the intransigent government of President Assad of Syria. In Beirut Mr Shultz met Mr Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese president, and other officials. "I don't have a basket of things to offer or anything like that," he told reporters, ruling out the possibility the US may offer concessions on the Golan Heights, the Syrian territory Israel virtually annexed in 1980. Judging by Syrian inactivity on the eve of Mr Shultz's visit to Damascus, it would appear Mr Assad's Government intends to remain firm. Mr Assad reiterated Syria's rejection of the accord at a meeting on Monday with a Lebanese Muslim militia leader.

Mr Shultz has declared that the American-sponsored accord between Lebanon and Israel would not be renegotiated in spite of Syria's refusal to accept it in its present form.

Asked if he was any more optimistic now of breaking the deadlock, Mr Shultz told reporters: "I wouldn't use words like breakthrough," but on his departure from Jiddah, Mr Shultz said that judging by Syrian statements, the United States assumed that Syria intended to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. "The question is what are the circumstances under which they would leave Lebanon," he said.

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Greece and UK to clash on budget

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Greece yesterday served notice that it will use its influence as President of the EEC Council over the next six months to increase the size of the Community budget.

This was made abundantly clear by Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, when he outlined the main aims of the presidency to the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg.

The drive to get the size of the Community budget increased must bring Greece into direct conflict with Britain, which has made it equally clear that it remains to be convinced of the need for any such increase.

Sir Fred Catherwood, Conservative MEP for Cambridge and Wellesborough, told the Parliament that to increase spending without cuts in agricultural subsidies was like turning on the tap without putting a plug in the bath. His view is exactly that of the British Government.

But Mr Haralambopoulos, who gloomily catalogued the many difficult issues facing the Community, was in no doubt about the matter. "It is necessary for there to be an increase in own resources," he said flatly.

He pressed the Greek view that there must be a real move towards convergence between the poorer and richer states of the Community. He saw this as a vital element for the future survival of the EEC itself.

Mr Adam Ferguson, the Conservative MEP for Strathclyde West, told the Parliament that he had listened to the new president's speech with no great hopes.

While Greece was in the EEC chair, he prophesied, "the noise of ticking will be getting louder and louder. One source of this ticking is the Community's own time bomb... the Community budget".

Quebec party in the doldrums

From John Best, Ottawa

The Parti Québécois Government of Quebec, whose separatist doctrine once caused Canadians to shiver about the future of the confederation, has started to wear a drooping look. It has been having trouble both at home and abroad.

The just concluded visit to Paris of Mr René Lévesque, Premier of the mostly French-speaking province of six million, was a partial success at best, though Mr Lévesque pronounced himself very pleased with it.

His main achievement was getting a letter of intent from a French Government-owned corporation to construct a huge Can \$1,500m (\$800m) aluminium smelter near Trois Rivières on the St Lawrence River. Details still have to be worked out and a formal agreement signed before the plant becomes a reality.

In political terms, the trip came close to disaster. Mr Lévesque hoped to use it to mobilize French support for Quebec independence, but found the Mitterrand Government unwilling to antagonize Canada. "Our ally and long-time friend," as Mr Pierre Manry, the French Prime Minister, calls it, The Mitterrand administration displayed less interest in promoting Quebec sovereignty than any French government since the time of President de Gaulle.

The French Government refused to back Quebec's demand for separate status in the proposed worldwide common-

wealth of French-speaking states, saying only that Quebec should have "its proper place". The Canadian Government opposes separate representation for Quebec.

Mr Lévesque's setbacks overseas were an extension of many painful buffettings the PQ has been encountering at home, from which the Paris trip was intended partly as a diversion.

There have been several highly publicized scandals. A co-founder of the PQ with Mr Lévesque, Mr Gilles Grégoire, was convicted on seven morals charges involving young girls, then got into a dispute with the party hierarchy over his refusal to resign his seat in the provincial legislature. He now sits as an independent.

Earlier, Mr Claude Charbon, the Government's House leader in the provincial legislature, had been convicted on different occasions of shop-lifting and driving while impaired. He resigned both his Cabinet position and his seat.

Mr Charbon's Montreal seat was won subsequently by the opposition Liberals in the by-election, one of three by-elections they won on the same day and the sixteenth that the PQ has lost since first taking power seven years ago.

The crucial factor in the PQ decline has been its progressive estrangement from the Quebec labour movement, once its natural ally and staunch political supporter. Last December the Government introduced a

series of draconian measures including wage reductions, curbs on strikes, aimed at correcting the fiscal mess it had created for itself earlier by excessive generosity to the powerful public service unions.

It also stumbled badly in the constitutional and judicial arenas.

The Premier's furious opposition to Canada's new constitution led him into launching an ill-considered case before the Quebec Court of Appeal, which ended with the devastating finding - for him - that Quebec has no right of veto over any constitutional development.

More recently, the Quebec courts found that the Bill of Rights embedded in the new constitution takes precedence over Quebec Bill 101, the province's French-language charter, on the question of who can and cannot attend English-language schools.

Reflecting the troubles, membership in the PQ has fallen from 293,000 to 159,000 in less than two years. A recent opinion poll gives the Liberals, though they are currently without a leader, a 2-1 edge over the PQ.

But most cruelly for Mr Lévesque, few Quebec people seem interested any more in his independence option. As a prominent Quebec nationalist, Mr Pierre Bourgault, put it recently: "At the moment, the idea of independence doesn't wash. The people don't have a mind for it."

Jaruzelski gets Order of Lenin

Moscow (Reuters) - The Kremlin announced yesterday that it was awarding the Order of Lenin to General Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader.

The award, Moscow's highest civilian honour, was timed for the general's sixtieth birthday, and marked the first time the Soviet Union has bestowed any medals on the Polish leader, who took power in 1981.

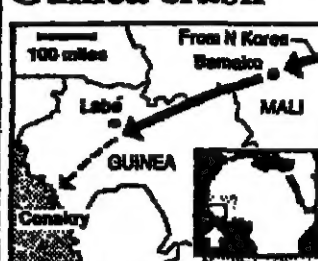
Tass said General Jaruzelski was being honoured for "his services in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation" between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats believe General Jaruzelski has never enjoyed full confidence in the Kremlin and the award did not necessarily mean the Soviet attitude had radically changed.

Absent Malta minister fined

Valletta - A Cabinet Minister in the Maltese Government has been fined £300 for failing to attend a parliamentary sitting where a Bill concerning devolution of church property was defeated by one vote. The Bill was moved again after a few days, and passed through all its stages. Dr Philip Muscat, the Minister of Education, subsequently sent in his resignation but it was refused.

Koreans die in Guinea crash



Dakar (Reuters) - Twenty-three people died when a North Korean airliner crashed in Guinea last Friday, diplomatic sources disclosed here yesterday.

The aircraft was a Soviet-built Ilyushin 62 on a flight from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, to Conakry. It crashed in Labe, in the Fouta Djallon mountains of Guinea. All the passengers were North Korean technicians building facilities for next year's OAL summit in Conakry.

Quiet, please

Nairobi (Reuters) - President Moi of Kenya has banned public debate on the six-week "traitor" row which led to the resignation of Mr Charles Njonjo, the Constitutional Affairs Minister last week. It began when the President said that an unidentified foreign power was grooming an unnamed Kenyan to take over the presidency.

Asylum plea

Stockholm - Miss Viktori Mullova, aged 23, the Soviet violinist who defected at the weekend while on a concert tour of Finland, has applied for political asylum in the US at the American Embassy here.

Train deaths

Berlin (Reuters) - Three people were killed and 41 injured when a passenger train and an express train collided at Blankenfelde outside East Berlin yesterday causing substantial damage.

'Aids' deaths

Brussels (Reuters) - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids), the mysterious disease mainly affecting homosexuals, has killed 11 people in Belgium. Ten of the victims were from Zaire and the other from Chad.

Talks end

Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, who spent most of yesterday in discussions with Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and other officials, flies back to Hongkong today.

Peking upset

Peking (Reuters) - China has told countries with embassies in Peking that it opposes links they may still maintain with Taiwan, including consular offices where Taiwanese can obtain visas.

Strike called off

Lisbon (Reuters) - A general transport strike in Portugal was called off at the last minute when unions, management and the centre-left Government reached agreement on a pay deal.

Unretrieved

Paris (AFP) - Police yesterday charged a man with kidnapping his former employer's dog, Rufus, for a ransom of 40,000 francs (£3,400). The Golden Retriever, kidnapped on May 10, has not been seen since.

Bulgaria leaves

Vienna (Reuters) - Bulgaria has followed the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in leaving the World Psychiatric Association, saying it had become a political tool of the West.

Correction

The Cameroon Republic is not a former French colony, as was stated in some editions on June 21. It consists of territories formerly administered by France and Britain.

Parties break off Uruguay dialogue

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's political parties have broken off their two months of negotiation with the military government on a new constitution, needed before the elections planned for November next year which will end more than 10 years of military rule.

On Monday night the Blancos, one of the country's two traditional parties, voted to intercept the dialogue in protest at a series of arrests of opposition politicians. The executive committee of the party voted 14 to one in favour of pulling out of the talks.

The two main internal tendencies of the party are now agreed that the Government, led by General Gregorio Alvarez, must make concessions before any resumption of the talks.

One of these tendencies, *Por la Patria*, had already withdrawn after the Government closed its weekly magazine, *La Democracia*. The other main tendency, *Movimiento de Rocha*, has joined it in protest at the arrest of one of its convention delegates, Señor Carmine Mederos Galván.

Señor Mederos Galván faces charges of insulting the armed forces and is to stand trial before a military court.

The other two parties participating in the talks, the *Colorados* and the *Union Civica*, had announced earlier that if the Blancos decided to pull out, they would join them.

"We are entering a period of uncertainty," Señor Enrique Tarigo, a leading member of the *Colorados*, said. "If the armed forces cannot talk to us, the moderate parties, who are they going to talk to?"

Habré calls on France to join Chad fighting

Ndjamena (Reuters) - President Hissène Habré of Chad yesterday reported heavy fighting between loyal and rebel forces in the country and appealed to France to intervene directly in the struggle.

Mr Habré said that the fighting was for control of the towns of Amchallouba and Kalait, south-east of Faya-Largeau, which fell to the rebel forces of the Goukouni Oueddei, the former President, 11 days ago.

He told a press conference that the main objective of the rebel push appeared to be the strategic town of Abeche, 450 miles from the capital.

Military supplies delivered by France, were insufficient compared to what the rebels were receiving from Libya, Mr Habré said, and he called on France to "take part on our side to repulse this external aggression".

Earlier, President Habré rejected a proposal by the Organisation of African Unity to send a fact-finding mission to Chad, official sources said.

In a letter to President Mengistu of Ethiopia, the current OAU chairman, Mr Habré instead called for a visit by the special committee of Chad which was mandated during last month's OAU summit in Addis Ababa to examine a Chadian complaint that it was being attacked by Libya.



Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein, the world's longest-reigning monarch after Emperor Hirohito of Japan, announced plans to hand over power to his heir, Prince Hans Adam, on his right. With them are, left, Princess Marie-Aglae, wife of Prince Hans Adam, and former Countess Gina von Wiltzek, the monarch's wife.

Tax haven's Prince decides to fade away

Vaduz, Liechtenstein (Reuters) - As celebrations to mark 45 years of his reign got under way, Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein announced that he would step down from power early next year.

The 76-year-old prince has led this tiny country - sandwiched between Austria and Switzerland since before the Second World War and his decision had been a closely guarded secret. He will remain titular head of Liechtenstein but will hand the bulk of his executive authority to Crown Prince Hans Adam, aged 38, eldest son of his marriage to former Countess Gina von Wiltzek.

Liechtenstein has changed markedly since 1938 when Franz Josef, the world's second longest reigning monarch after Emperor Hirohito of Japan, made his home in the fiery tale castle above Vaduz. The principality, which now has only

26,000 people, has moved away from agriculture towards small-scale industry, and it has benefited financially from the arrival of some 50,000 so-called "letter-box" companies seeking refuge in the tax haven Liechtenstein provides.

Vaduz itself, once a quaint village, is sprouting modern office blocks to house the numerous lawyers and accountants who manage and reinvest the billions of dollars which find their way to Liechtenstein from abroad.

The economic evolution that has taken place in Liechtenstein during the postwar years has not, however, been matched by social progress. Liechtenstein's women are among the few in the western world without a vote, and the results of two all-male referendums in the last 12 years suggest the men want it to stay that way. Husbands have the right to decide

whether their wives and daughters go out to work. Until only a decade ago girls were not admitted to the local grammar school.

A small number of women who have formed a pressure group called "Sleeping Beauty" to campaign for women's votes, are regarded as trouble makers.

The royal family has given its own blessing to the women's cause and Prince Franz Josef is reported to have said during birthday celebrations some years ago that the best present he could receive would be votes for women.

As the prince steps down, he plans to make a last and valuable gift to his loyal subjects and to the world at large. The Liechtenstein royal family possesses a vast and priceless art collection numbering some 1,400 paintings.

150 من الاموال

Eight million smokers decide it's better to kick the habit than kick the bucket.

The latest Government figures, published yesterday, show another dramatic fall in the number of smokers.

They are now very much in a minority.

There are twice as many non-smokers as there are smokers. (Cinema, theatre and airline owners please note.)

In fact, there are already more ex-smokers in Britain than there are people in Sweden.

Over 8 million of them.

All enjoying typical withdrawal symptoms.

They no longer have a smoker's cough. They can walk, hike, swim and play tennis without fighting for breath.

They can taste food and smell flowers again.

Their teeth and fingers are free of nicotine.

Best of all, they've substantially lowered their risk of getting bronchitis, emphysema, cancer of the lung and heart disease.

They're free of the habit and its consequences.

But if the battle is being won, the war is far from over.

Smoking still kills 250 people a day.

In a year, it's responsible for eight times more deaths than road accidents.

So though it's a dying habit, it's still taking a lot of people with it.

If you're still a smoker, we hope these latest figures will encourage you to give up.

Many people have found it much easier to stop than they'd feared.

And if eight million people can do it, why not you?

If you'd like a free copy of our booklet 'So you want to stop smoking' just write to us at PO Box 410, London SE99 6YE and we'll do the rest.

By the time the next Government figures come out, we hope you'll have become a non-smoker.

Just like most other people.

THE HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL.



Bergman's island paradise

is his last. At his home on the remote island of Fårö he talks about the satisfactions of his career to Michiko Kakutani

Bergman goes home

It is a chilly, desolate place, this Fårö. During the summer, tourists come here, bringing with them the laughter of children and the sun, but spring comes late to this Swedish island and even in May, reminders of winter remain. A Baltic wind that twists the evergreens into the shape of bonsai trees blows in from the sea, and in the early morning hours, a damp, insidious fog settles over the beaches, draining the landscape of colour and turning everything grey.

For Ingmar Bergman, who has had a home on Fårö since 1966, the island represents more than the landscape of his imagination, more than a familiar setting for his films. It represents, he says, the one place where he feels safe and secure, the one place in the world where he feels at home.

At 64, Bergman possesses the face of a mandarin. Though his pale, grey-green eyes can quickly turn cold and suspicious, there is a childlike brightness to his features and he is capable of expressing a warm bonhomie. These days, in fact, he seems particularly happy to play the role of benevolent paterfamilias - both in the studio and on the island.

This new prodigality of spirit is reflected in his most recent film, *Fanny and Alexander*, which its possibilities and joys. The film represented "the sum total of my life as a filmmaker," Bergman says, insisting it is the last one he intends to make.

"Making *Fanny and Alexander* was such joy that I thought that feeling will never come back," he says. "To make another picture and have it feel grey and heavy and difficult, with lots of problems - that would be very sad, and I have seen many of my colleagues get older and dustier and dustier until suddenly they are thrown out, cannot get money for their next picture, and must go around with their hats in their hands. That is something I do not want - better to stop now when everything is perfect."

A testament to the remarkable alchemy of life and art, Bergman's films form a kind of running autobiography, and *Fanny and Alexander* is at once a nostalgic reinvention of the director's own childhood and a mature summation of his work. All the

After 40 years and 50 films, Ingmar Bergman insists that his latest work, *Fanny and Alexander*, "the sum total of my life as a film maker",

familiar Bergman themes and motifs are here - the humiliation of the artist, the hell and paradise of marriage, the quest for love and faith - but they are infused, this time, with a new tenderness and compassion.

Indeed, *Fanny and Alexander* possesses a generosity of vision reminiscent of Shakespeare's later comedies, for in summing up his life's work, Bergman seems to have achieved a measure of distance from and acceptance of his own past. For those who have followed the director's career, this film - so rich in allusions to previous works - provides a kind of index to his entire body of work. And yet it is also more accessible, more straightforward in narrative and form, than many of his earlier films.

Since establishing himself in the mid-1950s with *Smiles of a Summer Night*, *The Seventh Seal* and *Wild Strawberries*, Bergman has earned critical acclaim as one of the world's foremost auteurs. During a four-decade career, he has made about 50 films. Translating the tragic, introspective vision of Strindberg from the theatre to the screen, he brought a new seriousness to the form, and he also demonstrated the medium's ability to probe philosophical issues and states of mind.

Bergman and Ingrid, his wife of 12 years, live far from the modern, planned communities of suburban Sweden, far from the conveniences of mass transportation. To get to Fårö, one must first fly from Stockholm to Visby, an ancient walled city of medieval churches and ruined choirs. From Visby, there is an hour's drive across Gotland, a rocky island. A ferry ride across a cold, windy bay follows, and then another drive across the sparsely populated island of Fårö itself, past ramshackle farmhouses and fishermen's shacks, through sheep pastures and pine groves to the director's isolated house - a low frame structure that stands perched like a lighthouse on the edge of the sea.

The same colour as the shale stones that cover the beach, the house seems almost a part of the landscape - grey, stark and inhospitable. Inside, though the wall-to-wall carpeting and sleek



Bergman and his wife Ingrid: remarkably like his mother

Scandinavian modern furniture lend a sense of happy, if somewhat contrived, normality and cheer. There are crayon drawings by Bergman's grandchildren on the study wall, and stacks of family photo-albums on the table. The prevailing impression is that of a pleasant, middle-class model home; only the room of screening equipment and an opulent television set hint that the house belongs to a film director.

Dressed in an old flannel shirt, a worn cardigan and a little red woolen ski hat, Bergman might at first glance be one of the island's farmers. Alternately animated and introspective, he speaks English slowly, cautiously, but becomes enthusiastic when showing a visitor around his grounds.

Still, there is a calculated quality to his casualness. Although he says he hates meeting people he does not know, he immediately throws an arm over the shoulders of a visiting stranger, punctuating his conversation with declarations of his sincerity and good will. One has the sense that this is a learned behaviour of sorts - the gestures of a lonely and self-occupied man who wants very much to be liked, a man who has worked with actors all his life and who is keenly aware of the masks we put on in public life.

Beneath the bluff exterior, in fact, lies a wealth of contradictions. Here is a self-professed agnostic who is deeply superstitious, a puritan who has married five times and carried on highly publicized liaisons with his leading ladies, a stickler for details - he has been known to send a telegram to change an appointment by 10 minutes - who spends hours at a time daydreaming.

"I am very much aware of my own double self," Bergman says. "The well-known one is very under control, everything is planned and very secure. The unknown one can be very unpleasant. I think this side is responsible for all the creative work - he is in touch with the child. He is not rational, he is impulsive and extremely emotional. Perhaps it is not even a 'he', but a 'she'."

Most of his films, Bergman has said, have grown "like a snowball" out of some small flake of experience or memory. He has found that film making has a therapeutic effect and, in many cases, has subjected a particular obsession to this process of analysis and catharsis.

Fanny and Alexander has helped him come to terms with the terrors and joys of his own childhood. For Bergman, that childhood remains

curiously palpable and accessible. It shaped his imagination, he says, and, for him, the past is always present. While he feared his stern, authoritarian father, a Lutheran minister, he clearly adored his mother.

Bergman's wife Ingrid - a pleasant, kind-faced woman who bears Bergman's resemblance, a remarkable resemblance to his own mother, has helped him establish cordial relations with his eight children from previous marriages and liaisons, and every July the children and four grandchildren come to Fårö to celebrate the director's birthday.

Berries and sour milk for lunch and Dallas at night

Bergman's daily schedule seems equally well ordered, if not a bit fanatical in its precision. He gets up every morning at eight and writes from 9am until noon. Lunch - which for the past 15 years or so has consisted of berries and sour milk - is followed by two more hours of work and a nap at 3pm. Before dinner, he takes a walk and after dinner watches television - he is especially fond of *Dallas* - or a movie from his large 16mm collection.

Even if *Fanny and Alexander* is his last feature film, Bergman hardly plans to abandon his hectic schedule. He will continue to work for television - the medium that originally produced *Scenes from a Marriage* and *Face to Face*.

Since the beginning, alongside his more public career in film, Bergman has maintained another one in the theatre. He will continue to stage operas and plays. He has adapted Molière's *School for Wives* for television, and plans to stage *King Lear* for Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theatre.

It was during a rehearsal of Strindberg's *Dance of Death* there in 1976 that Bergman was arrested, in a highly publicized incident, for tax evasion. The charges were later dropped - the Swedish Government subsequently issued a formal apology - but the director exiled himself from Sweden and moved to Munich.

At the time, the experience caused Bergman enormous trauma, leading to a nervous breakdown. It not only seemed a fulfilment of all his worst fears of humiliation, but it also meant leaving the country he loved, although he did visit Fårö from time to time.

Although he had made a pleasant enough life for himself in Munich, Bergman desperately missed his home. One summer day in 1977, he remembered how the lilacs in his garden used to explode into blossom during that week in June. The same evening, he and his wife took a plane to Visby, then drove a car back to their house on Fårö. "The night was clear," he recalls. "And there was no darkness, and we got here at midnight and were sitting outside the old house, looking and smelling the flowers. The next day we went back to Munich. That in a way is very strange, but somehow very Swedish."

For Bergman, even spending part of his time away from Sweden was a dramatic gesture. He gradually spent more and more time on Fårö, and is spending his entire summers again on the island. After fulfilling some theatre commitments in Munich, he says he will return to Sweden for good. "For a long time, I didn't want to come home," he says. "But now in a few years I think I will return. I think it's time for Ingmar to go home."

©New York Times Service

moreover... Miles Kington

A vintage year for tennis

"In my experience," said my friend Barlow. "BBC commentators don't know what they're talking about."

We were watching Wimbledon at the time. Some over-trained athlete had just kept in the air, blonde hair quivering, and batted the ball down across the net so fast that no line judge had had time to fault it. "A backhand slam, probably the most difficult shot in tennis," said the purring BBC-2 voice. Then Barlow had made his remark. Then we begged him to elucidate.

"The most difficult shot in tennis," said Barlow, "is the underarm right-hand volley between the legs, undertaken while you are holding a wine list in the left hand and endeavouring to select a vintage."

"The last and indeed the only time I played this shot was in 1963 at Cannes, at a little restaurant called Jojo's, which only had about six tables but which oddly had its own tennis court. I was in the mixed doubles. It was not an ordinary mixed doubles, as I was playing with another man against two English girls."

A bit unfair, we commented. "It certainly was," reminisced Barlow. "We were 1-6, 3-6, 3-5 down in the third set. At that moment the waiter came out to say that our table was ready, and asked me to select a wine. No sooner had I taken the wine list than the ball came flying at me, my partner yelled 'Yours!' and I executed the shot I have already described."

With what results? we enquired. "Good and bad. Good, in that it was a winner, the tide of the game turned and we won in five sets. Bad, in that the wine I chose turned out to be a very ordinary Fleurie and the chief had gone home before we started eating."

Any further questions were superseded by a commotion from the TV. One player had landed a ball near the line, and the other had told the umpire that if he did not change his decision, he would disembowel him. "This is a call that will be talked about for a many a long year," said the BBC-2 robot.

"In my experience," said Barlow, "one line call is ever talked about for more than five minutes afterwards. The only exception I know to that was a line call which was made in the Nairobi Open in 1959 and is still furiously discussed in parts of Kenya."

We begged him to tell us more. "One of the finalists was Simon Edgeworth, an absolute cad but a fine player. His opponent was some health fitness fanatic doctor from Scotland. Well, the Scot hit a deep shot down the line to him in the final set which Simon couldn't reach, so he calmly took hold of the line - we used real lines, not chalk - and pulled it towards him, so the ball went out, not in."

Was this not against the rules? "Oddly, no. When the rules had been made, they hadn't bargained for people like Simon. He got the point, later the match, and later still the Scots' doctor's wife. Kenya was a bit like that, you know. Finally, the doctor strangled Simon one night. With the same line, curiously enough. That's why they still talk about it."

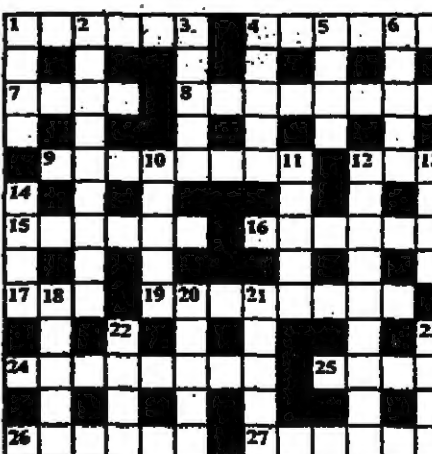
"My goodness!" interrupted BBC-2. "Has anyone ever seen two chaps throw themselves about on a tennis court like this?" There were obligatory shots of two men lying prone on the turf.

"I have, as a matter of fact," said Barlow. "Did I ever tell you of the time I was involved in the All-Jersey Championships, in 1968? There were two chaps against us in the doubles who chased for everything, as if possessed. Finally they both made a dash for one angled slam going way out of court, and crashed into the bushes. Not knowing the local geography, they did not realize it was a cliff-top court and both tragically fell 300 feet. But, and this was the extraordinary thing, one of them managed to hit the ball in mid-air."

With what result? we asked breathless. "The ball came back on our side and proved a winner. It had been match point to them so of course they won. It is the only tennis title that has ever been won posthumously."

We looked at each other silently. Then we leapt on Barlow and tied and gagged him so we could watch the TV more comfortably.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 97)



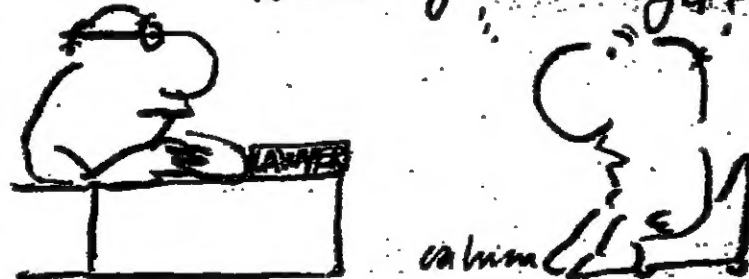
- ACROSS
- 1 Air fortress (6)
 - 4 Attorney (6)
 - 7 Tinge (4)
 - 8 Party to lawsuit (8)
 - 9 Installments (8)
 - 12 Coulier (3)
 - 15 Stick (6)
 - 16 Supernatural creature (6)
 - 17 Fruit seed (3)
 - 19 Nervous disorder (8)
 - 24 Poisonous (8)
 - 25 Festivity (4)
 - 26 Foist (6)
 - 27 Adios (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Thick end (4)
 - 2 Possession (5)
 - 3 Keenly (5)
 - 4 Liquid measure (5)
 - 5 Payment (4)
 - 6 Lisslessness (5)
 - 10 Tend sick (5)
 - 11 Thieved (5)
 - 12 Of actual size (4,5)
 - 13 Litter's smallest (4)
 - 14 Door fastening (4)
 - 18 Language (5)
 - 20 Portion (5)
 - 21 Tropical waterlily (5)
 - 22 Mast sport (4)
 - 23 Sheet of glass (4)

SOLUTION TO No 96
ACROSS: 1. Alcatraz; 2. Sarsaparilla; 3. Revolver; 4. Scat; 5. Sari; 6. Mercenary; 18. Hiss; 19. Printing; 22. Tactile; 23. Taboo; 24. Plum; 25. Sorbet.
DOWN: 2. Bingo; 3. EEC; 4. Three quarters; 5. Dive; 6. Fan mail; 7. Spam; 10. Exit; 12. Fare; 14. Zion; 15. Musical; 16. That; 17. Igloo; 20. Imbue; 21. Film; 23. Tar.

Legal aid Part 3: Frances Gibb reports on radical and controversial reforms

Justice, but at what price?

Can I get LEGAL AID To sue my last lawyer?



Radical reforms are now being made by the Government in an effort to curb and control the escalating costs of civil and criminal legal aid and remove some of the system's anomalies. On the criminal side the Legal Aid Act was passed last year, providing for a number of important changes, details of which are being hammered out. Among them is the "right of review" of a refusal of legal aid, the absence of which has been called a blot on the legal aid scheme; the only national social service without such a right.

That, it is hoped, will counteract the disparities between courts in granting aid. Justices' clerks are to be given the power to refuse aid as well as grant it. An appeal against their decision can then be made to a panel of lawyers, the local legal aid committee.

Second, and more controversial, the act will change the way defendants pay contributions and the amounts they pay, increasing the amount of people paying towards their criminal costs from 7 per cent to anything up to 15 per cent and doubling from £2m to £4m the income derived from them.

In place of the court's discretion there will be new scales of contribution. A stricter means test will apply, like that in civil legal aid, with the spouses' income jointly assessed. The will be no upper limit however. The Government estimates that a defendant earning £92 a week, without savings, may have to pay £5 a week, while a married man with two children on £156 could pay £3.

But the scheme has been fiercely attacked by some lawyers, notably the Legal Action Group, which says it will defend defence from seeking legal representation and mean wives paying for husbands accused of crime out of their earnings, savings and child benefit allowances.

The Government is also to tackle what one MP called the "massive haemorrhage" on criminal legal aid: the huge costs in cases, such as large-scale fraud, where defendants can afford to pay. It is proposing that

courts employ a special examiner in such cases to make a detailed scrutiny of a defendant's finances.

But none of these reforms reaches the heart of the problem too many cases going to the crown courts. There is wide support for bringing in section 48 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, which would oblige the prosecution to disclose its case to the defence before trial at magistrates' courts, as at crown courts. Many defendants, it is believed, would then not press for jury trial. The police have been accused of digging in their heels over this unimplemented measure as being too consuming. But Mr Tony Judge, of the Police Federation, says most would welcome it. "No less than £25m (more than one third) of criminal legal aid was spent in 1981 on defendants electing crown court trial and then changing pleas," he says.

On the civil front, the need for all legal aid applications to go to the Department of Health and Social Security for means testing is being reviewed. There is also support from the Legal Aid Advisory Committee and the Law Society for "conciliation" procedures to be made an integral part of early proceedings, so that more issues are settled out of court, thus cutting the matrimonial legal aid bill.

But it is over payments to lawyers

crown courts, in place of the discretion of taxing officers which has resulted in wide variations in bills.

The more radical changes for the Bar, brought in, despite opposition, involve for the first time "standard fees" for certain types of work: commitments, appeals against sentence and against conviction, only to be exceeded in exceptional circumstances and up to maximum prescribed levels.

The Bar's fears that this is only the tip of the iceberg appear well-founded. Officials in the Lord Chancellor's Department say that so far, there have only been "preliminary skirmishes". Negotiations are now to get properly under way so that they can look at standard fees, or hourly rates, for work in jury trials. The Bar is strongly opposed to this, arguing it would alter its fundamental nature as independent practitioners doing piece-work. Officials also want details of the rationale for a barrister's pay, such as his overheads and time spent on a case.

All this is a far cry from the lawyers' own remedy for control. Mr David Edwards, in charge of the running of civil legal aid, says it is no use looking at legal aid alone as it is an appendage of the legal system. He and others argue that delays in reform of the system, lack of control and waste all stem from the present split responsibility of the legal system between the Home Office (criminal procedure and magistrates' courts) and the Lord Chancellor's Department (all other courts). The latter "pays the piper but does not call the tune," he says.

There is now growing support for the legal system to come under one department, namely that of the Lord Chancellor. Constitutionally, Mr Edwards says, it is wrong for Home Office, which is in charge of the police, who prosecute, also to have control of the courts. The Government has just refused to alter the structure "without consultation or reasons," he says. "But we are determined to reopen the issue."

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

For the first and, I hope, the last time, I write an anonymous letter: I am too poverty stricken and unemployed to run the risk of identification and seeking.

Oh Penny Perick, please send reprints of your witty and oh so true article in *The Times*, and that on middle-aged unqualified "awful warnings" to all girl's schools, kindergartens and indeed infant play groups.

It is the gates of secretarial "colleges" rather than those of the Inferno which should bear, in a design of sharp iron spikes, "abandon hope all ye who enter here". Few torments can rival those of a woman forced, for lack of a profession, to earn a living as a "personal assistant" (clerical domestic servant/nanny) and the agony is sharper if she has developed tastes above her station such as opera, good food and drinkable wine; it is so terribly embarrassing for her principal and his clients if they all find themselves listening

/dining in the same establishment.

The wretched creature is expected to possess the qualities of a chameleon, at one moment with a shame transcribing the injuries inflicted on the language by her principal (if she amends them, she is impatient/or argumentative - if she doesn't, she is uneducated; he is above such things); two minutes later, she must listen with a sweet smile to the praise and appreciation poured out by clients on her principal for her research, her thinking, her assembly and presentation, produced over his name.

The mildest of the daily aggravations to which she is subjected can - and do - include working unpaid overtime at eight o'clock at night when it doesn't occur (or does it?) to principal and clients supping themselves with gin that she might just like a glass of Vichy, always enquiring with tender concern about that incipient headache or, worse, threatened cold in the nose even when she is crippled with a go of the menopausal curse (never

must she hope for, let alone expect, any reciprocal consideration). I get £10,000 a year and, dear God, I earn it.

From Joan Moncrieff and Doreen Sharp, *Broadstairs, Kent*. We read, more in sorrow than in anger, Penny Perick's article (Friday Page, June 24) headed "Buried Treasure in the Office" and referring, inter alia, to the recently published Papermac *The PA's Handbook*. She misses the boat by so many sea-miles that we feel compelled, as the authors, to row out to the rescue. Did she really read the book she was discussing, we wonder? Her interpretation of our intentions could hardly have been wider of the mark.

She assumes (and we hope only for the purpose of her article) that we view an efficient PA as being content to be trapped as a kind of dogbody, permanently and without hope, in the employ of an "unattractive boss", a "supercilious head honcho". On the contrary, and as the foreword to the book clearly implies, a good PA works for a good boss because they make a good working team, depending on and trusting each other. The point so widely missed in the article is that they are a team, with shared responsibilities and mutual trust and dependence. No good PA would put up with one of Penny Perick's (we suspect entirely fictitious) monsters, even if they existed, which we doubt. She could

If a PA is not given time to deal with correspondence, as Calman's cartoon so deliciously suggests, there may well be an assistant secretary to help - the kind of person (and there are many of them) who can take over confidently when the boss is away.

We hope this will do something to correct the shallow and superficial image portrayed in the article, which so belittles the status of secretary/PAs. Treasure - yes, of course, and probably properly aware of it. Do you, never.

From Barbara Smith, *European Association of Professional Secretaries, London*.

So Penny Perick was surprised to find that some people actually want to be secretaries. Has she failed to appreciate the appeal of working alongside some of the most powerful decision-makers in the business world, or understand the degree

of responsibility which rests on the PA's shoulders?

However, I can sympathize with Penny Perick's views because I am surprised that some people want to be journalists; and I do sometimes wonder what the reporters do when their interviewees have gone away to their film premieres and ritz restaurants. Are they to be found pounding away at the typewriter rushing to catch a copy deadline? Or are they at home eating baked beans and doing the ironing?

parental and psychiatric attitudes that lie at the roots of anorexia nervosa. The attitudes of anxious and oppressive control which collude with a young girl's reluctance to

ascertain herself and grow up. As regards the prevention of suicide in general, it is sadly the fact that despite a variety of psychiatric interventions practised over the recent decades, the rate of suicides has not changed significantly and is now actually rising. The rate of attempted suicides has increased manifold. Compulsory

detention in psychiatric hospitals is not, in the long run, the effective way of helping those who wish to kill themselves.

From Anita Pincus, *University of London Institute of Education*. I sympathize deeply, ever so deeply, with the mother of the suicidal depressed girl who was allowed to discharge herself from hospital. But I think she is

only partly right in her judgment that the problem arose from our attitudes to individual liberty. Was it not also a case of our very widespread mistaken attitudes to mental illness? And was not the mother herself, sadly, also duped by those attitudes?

Consider, for instance, if the daughter had had a very serious physical illness, had had an operation say, and was hovering between life and death - would not the mother have been by her bedside? Would not the members of the family set up a rota taking turns at keeping a vigil? And the same can be asked of the hospital staff. Would they not also have kept constant watch on such a patient? Would they have allowed a patient in physical danger of dying outside hospital to discharge herself? And if the rules forced them to, would they in that case not have warned someone? I think it is clear that all of us must learn to regard mental illness in the same serious way as we approach physical illness.

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Too stringy for the cannon balls?

Now that Mr Heaseman from Number 27 has been taken off to Africa to be eaten by cannon balls (sic), there is for the moment an absence of suitable parties on to whom my children can append their disturbing fantasies. If I am to believe my four-year-old daughter (and she says I must) poor Mr Heaseman, who thought he had a bargain with his Breakaway ticket to Ventnor, is even now simmering nicely in - and I quote - "a big kettle in Switzerland". Personally, I am surprised the cannon balls are interested in Mr Heaseman; he looks - I suppose I ought to say looked - like one of those Pelham Puppets of yore, a jangle of string and bone which might clatter to the ground at any moment. Hardly, I would have thought, an embellishment to the stock pots of the Dark Continent, but there you are.



A walk with all three children. The beppan baby is surely ready for a day of rest after putting in such an assiduous night's yelling. A forlorn hope. After five years of intensive research, I can reveal, exclusively of course, that all babies look either like Donald Pleasence or Winston Churchill; I mean the Caretaker-type Pleasence rather than the Barchester model, and the Churchill of the Valiant rather than Wilderness Years. I have had one

baby who got the stentorian about to prove it yet again. They say Winston never needed much sleep, but this is ridiculous. The massy jowl is quivering on the pillow and he might at any moment rise up and say something horrid about Adee.

Same company today, only a different itinerary, which takes us past the old workhouse by the park wall. It has been turned into a hostel for poly students, but it still chills like charity with its little cupola and regimented windows. Coming towards us is the man known locally as Graderind because of his resemblance to the character in *Hard Times* and because of his habit of giving finger-stabbing street lectures on Victorian values to waifs such as mine. He always looks incandescent with rage. One day I shall muster the courage to beard him on Pethouse Common and tell him my children are being well flogged at Mr Creakle's and that the diet promises to make them bowed and rickety enough to enter a career in the chimneys of the gentry at an early date; only he would probably beam back in approval. Right now he looks as if he is about to quit my three-year-old son on the distant complement of graminivorous quail-rapids, but then catches sight of the face in the pram and passes on in terror. Another victory for Young Winston.

A change of plan; Play School has lost its lure. Instead, my daughter will live with "that nice white-haired old man on TV". On closer questioning this turns out to be Michael Foot. I always thought he lived in Hampstead; but no - he occupies The White House, near Twickenham Bridge, and is the resident of America. I point out that by the time she attains her majority Mr Foot will be 83, but she gives me a look that speaks volumes about the older man. Where have I gone wrong, and what will Jill Craigie make of it? Must I brace myself for an octogenarian son-in-law?



Pleasence and two Churchills; and recommend the former. They may be sinister, but at least they are quiet, while the other sort have no scruples about bawling you out in public. Churchills are no doubt better for the country - if worse for the family - and for all I know have enjoyed a resurgence since the Falklands campaign. This particular

Shirley Lowe talks to Ruth Harris, American author and self-made woman

When you are invited to interview Ruth Harris, the American novelist, her publicity people don't leave anything to chance. They send you a printed sheet containing Mrs Harris's views on all the fashionable women's subjects you could possibly wish to discuss with her, plus the ones you might forget.

Normally, you'd chuck this away, since a nugget of fact or character or scandal mined from a hard-worked interview is worth a dozen hand-outs. But not in this case. After reading Ruth Harris on *women and money* (precis: "Why don't women feel easy with money earning it, using it, investing it? It seems to me that while sex has come out of the closet, money is still considered dirty, not nice to talk about...") on having it all (precis: "For the last few years we've had gurus telling us to look out for number one, to lie, connive and walk all over everyone else to get ours. It's offensive because total selfishness is repugnant and it's lousy advice because you make a lot of enemies...") who wants to end up alone at the top? The me-first guru could use a dose of self-confidence and generosity all of which nice people already have) on role models (precis: "I personally would like role models I can relate to and Mary Wells, Chairman of Wells Rich Greene Inc. isn't it. The so-called role models media shove at us are really like movie stars. I know damn well I'm dead if I try to look like Sophia Loren. If I try to look like Ruth Harris on a good day, then I have a chance...") and whatever my problems are - like I don't write as well as I think I should, for instance - I don't blame men for them. In the Fifties, when all my friends were comparing engagement rings, I wasn't interested in marriage. I was thinking: 'What do I want to do?' She went to college and then worked as copywriter and editor in a publishing house. "I was the first

person to read Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* and it was so true, so right, I said: 'We've got to kill to get this book.' She chose not to have children. "It's interesting, isn't it, that women had to find that some people had unrealistic standards and expectations? To get you have to give and often give up. I've never regretted the decision and I don't see what's so terrible about having to make it. After all, men have been doing it for years."

Ruth and Michael Harris live in an apartment on 71st Street, Manhattan, with a bedroom, a living room and his and her studies. "We used to have a weekend place in the country, but I couldn't keep track of two refrigerators." They are happy because they share the same interests in travel and food and friends and movies and off-off-Broadway shows and just wandering around New York looking at life. An American magazine once ran a feature on them called *The Twenty Four Hour Marriage*. "We were photographed working together, going to the gym together, having

our hair done together, eating together and going out to the movies together," Michael says. "The result, of course, was that everyone hated us, it all seemed so saccharine sweet." And Ruth says: "I just hope nobody tried actually doing it, that's all." In fact, they keep office hours, meeting occasionally for lunch and when Ruth gets into the tense middle draft stage of a novel she works 18 hours a day, seven days a week and because Michael is also a writer he understands this heavy typewriter duty.

Her books sell over a million copies a time in the States and she is often compared to Susanna or Robbins. Wrongly, since they deal with fantasy and a Ruth Harris novel is firmly based on fact. "I am absolutely fascinated by other people, by their lives, what happens to them and why," she says. "I am prepared to listen to anybody's life story and consider myself the ideal person to sit next to on a long plane journey."

Her latest novel, *A Self-Made Woman*, is the result of an old friend calling her up, in tears, and saying:

Taxing times for married women

FIRST PERSON

I recently received a missive from the tax man. If you are a married woman, it said, please reply as if you were your husband. I asked the Inland Revenue for enlightenment. "Well," explained an embarrassed official, anticipating feminist wrath, "husbands are still legally responsible for their wives' tax affairs. Two or three years ago we would have asked you to give him the form to fill in. Now we let you answer questions on his behalf. That's progress." I like the tale I heard recently about the widow who received the same Inland Revenue form. She replied: "I am dead."

My battles with the tax system have cost me dear. For years my husband begged the taxman to let me handle my own affairs instead of pestering him. When the Inland Revenue finally sent a massive demand plus a letter accusing him of fraud and everything else short of high treason, I finally caved in, paying a large penalty along with the tax.

Letting wives be responsible for themselves and taxed as single people might seem simple. But in the two and a half years since the Government published a report on the topic the arguments have sloped back and forth like a baseline rally.

What should be done about the married man's allowance? Is it an outdated state subsidy to the non-earning wife? Why should the working couple claim both it and the wife's own allowance, too? Should it be replaced by higher child benefits? Should the non-earning (I did not

say non-working) wife be able to transfer her own allowance to her husband?

No two women, it seems can agree on the subject, which is probably why we have had such a doty and demeaning tax system for so long. Even God has his corner to fight. I received a letter from a vicar reminding me for suggesting that husbands and wives should be treated like single people for tax purposes. It undermined the spirit of Christian marriage.

What undermined it rather more, I suggested, was the present practice of taxing married couples jointly on their investment income, which resulted in much higher rates of tax. Was he aware that accountants advise their well-heeled clients to divorce?

It is really not surprising that Sir Geoffrey Howe, in whose in-tray the matter has lain all this time, has legged it from the Exchequer to the

Foreign Office at the first decent opportunity. But clearly married women must keep a beady eye on the politicians. The new chancellor has already been advised by Mr Ronald Butt, in last week's *Sunday Times*, that his first economic priority is to change the tax system so married women are encouraged to stay at home to look after their families. Not that tax appears to have anything to do with the deplorable desire of married women to work. If it did, all the husbands would be lounging around at home sending their wives off in the morning for one of the cuter little tax anomalies is that the working wife supporting her husband gets more tax allowances than the working husband supporting his wife.

The tax system is full of sexist variations, mostly operating against women. A husband can employ his hamfisted spouse for "secretarial

services" - one of the better tax dodges. But a wife might have trouble persuading the Inland Revenue that her househusband was doing the typing.

The real problem is that we regard domestic labour as something that comes, or is given, free.

Businessmen who would probably faint at the thought of the Wages for Housework campaign wrote to the *Financial Times* recently suggesting that employers should pay their employees' wives part of their husbands' salaries, recognizing that the poor chaps could not function without housewifely support. Us married women would then, of course, stop being goods and chattels and become zero-rated VAT tax losses instead. That's progress.

Maggie Drummond

Rich for the rich

The livers of specially fattened geese and ducks have long been a delicacy prized by connoisseurs for their fine taste and texture. The rich, but understated, minuting, are keen on foie gras too, if only on the status-exalting attributes of anything which costs quite that much. Two pounds an ounce or more is sure to win respect.

Oh, to be rich, discriminating, and slender as well. Or would that be too unbearably smooth? Perhaps it is just as well that trading regulations ensure that the chances of meeting fresh foie gras outside France are minimal, and that we are thus denied amazing dainties like slivers of hot, fat

goose liver with mushrooms on toast.

Preserved foie gras is sold in strictly controlled grades. If the tin or pot carries the words *au naturel* it should contain nothing more than cooked liver and seasoning. *Bloc* is the next grade and contains extra fat or a little more seasoning described as *purée*, *mousse* or *crème de foie gras*, all of which must contain at least 75 per cent fat liver.

Nothing the most skilled cook can do will turn the livers of conventionally reared geese or ducks into foie gras. They are simply too lean and too dense to be rendered as meltingly smooth as the real thing. But when it comes to those mousses, purées, parfaits and the like, even a carton of frozen chicken livers can be groomed to take its place in high society. These recipes are better still

made with ordinary fresh duck or goose liver and can, of course, be based on a mixture of one or more types. The parfait is a very rich, very smooth, and so light in texture it is difficult to slice. It is best served in tiny ramekins, or pots, or scooped from a larger dish. The mousse will cut into immaculate slices (use a wet knife) and can be served with toasted bread or brioche and garnished with a few leaves of dressed salad.

Chicken liver parfait. Serves six to eight.
225 g (8 oz) chicken livers
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
110 g (4 oz) butter
1½ tablespoons cognac
1½ tablespoons dry sherry
120 ml (4 fl oz) double cream, chilled

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Thoroughly clean the chicken livers, removing every trace of green staining from the gall bladders which would make the dish bitter, and all stringy bits.

Season the livers generously with salt and pepper.

Melt the butter in a heavy pot and add the livers. Cook them, uncovered, at the gentlest of simmers for 10 to 15 minutes, so that the livers are cooked through but not toughened. Remove the pan from the heat and set it aside until cool. Then chop or process the livers with the butter and work the mixture through a fine sieve.

Beat in the cognac and sherry and set the bowl on crushed ice in a larger bowl. Whip the cream until it holds soft peaks, then, working over the ice, beat it into the liver mixture, a spoonful at a time. Check the seasoning and divide the parfait between small individual serving dishes, or spoon it into one larger dish. Cover and chill until needed. Serve with crusty bread or toast.

Blond chicken liver mousse. Serves eight to ten.

225 g (8 oz) chicken livers
2 large eggs
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
1 small clove garlic, crushed
300 ml (1½ pint) double cream

Thoroughly clean the livers, removing any bitter-tasting green patches, and reduce them to a purée by chopping them in a blender or food processor. Beat in all the remaining ingredients and sieve the mixture which will be like a thin custard. Pour it into a lightly oiled rectangular dish or tin of about 750 ml (1½ pints) capacity. A small non-stick loaf tin is ideal. Set the tin in a larger tin or dish. Pour in boiling water to

come about two thirds of the way up the sides of the mousse tin and cook it, uncovered, in a preheated very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark 1) for 2½ hours. Allow it to cool completely, then run a knife round the edge of the mousse before turning it out of the tin. Wrap closely in cling plastic film and refrigerate.

I would rather see a slice of mousse on a bare plate than decorated with the obligatory lettuce leaf with, worse still, a slice of inappropriate tomato. What does go well with it, and looks really pretty into the bargain, is a tiny salad of lettuce and red or green chervil with slivers of peeled apple and toasted hazel nut. Before being arranged on the plate, the leaves are tossed in light dressing of hazel and peanut oil mixed with a little fresh orange and lemon juice.

Tomorrow:



The Times Profile: Sir Steven Runciman, the man who read tarot cards for a king and played the piano with an ex-emperor



THE TIMES DIARY

Rearguard action

The Labour Party hopes to have four or five GLC by-elections this autumn which it will use to embarrass the Government over plans for the GLC's abolition. Among those who may stand down are the two GLC members recently elected to Parliament: Labour's Tony Banks, and the Conservative, Marion Roe. There is no formal rule about GLC members who are also MPs, but hitherto parliamentary duties have taken precedence. The Strongbridge Housing Association scandal may produce further electoral casualties. Geoffrey Seaton, Conservative member for Surbiton, has already resigned after criticism of his role. Two other Conservatives, Harold Motte and Peter Black, have resigned their party whip and are under pressure from colleagues to leave the council. Labour would relish the by-election opportunities, though the four Conservatives all represent safe seats.

Time exposure

In the political turmoil at the Royal College of Art some irony attends the presentation to be made this Friday of an honorary doctorate to the veteran Hungarian art photographer André Kertész. Four years ago eyebrows were raised at the absence of the professor of photography, John Hedgecoe, when Kertész addressed the RCA photography students. Observers of the current jostling for position at the college who recall this snub note that Kertész's doctorate has been proposed by the pro-rector, current number two in the hierarchy, John Hedgecoe. At the same ceremony James Mitchell, chairman of Mitchell Beazley, will be made an honorary fellow. Mitchell Beazley publish John Hedgecoe's best-selling books on practical photography.

Witting his pits

Arthur Scargill has been misquoted, he would say not for the first time. Yesterday's papers had him vowing that he would not accept the destruction of the coal industry or see services decimated. But what I heard him say on *News at Ten*, not once but twice, was not "decimated" but "demi-sated." To every good unionist, I am sure, demi-satiation is quite unacceptable.

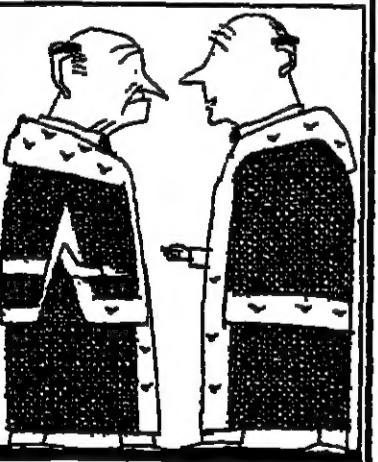
Relief at last

It is disconcerting to hear that Dennis Buisson, one of two British birdwatchers arrested in Turkey for taking photographs in a military zone, will stand trial today without the pills urgently needed to control his gout. He was arrested five weeks ago. His wife arranged to have the pills forwarded by the Foreign Office and she sent them a month ago. The pills were still there yesterday. The Foreign Office has apologized, and promises they will now leave today.

Push hour

The Tokyo pushers, who shove commuters into rush-hour trains, have lost. Though official figures show that on the joban rapid service, for example, the average load factor in each train is 274 per cent, the pushers cannot squeeze any more. Happily Japan National Railways is cutting its freight train service in and around Tokyo. So now commuters will be put on to the freight network.

BARRY FANTONI



Hello - I'm Lord Nobody. Who are you?

Off we go again

Sieve Hawthorn of Billericay, whose appetite for political anagrams was not sated by my preselection series, has been toying with the candidates for the Labour Party succession. Eric Heffer, he says, may prove a Freer Chief than his line on conference decisions has so far suggested. Peter Shore would normally oppose hanging, but in the case of his rivals might provide Three Ropes. Neil Kinnock, bidding for moderate support, could claim: "I Knock Lenin." And Roy Hattersley, who is unlikely to win or to lose with good grace, will be hailed: "Hey, ratty loser."

Fatherhood being a growth industry, it was high time for a plain pater's guide to primogeniture, procreation, peripatetic and the rest. Welcome then to *You're a Father*, a man's guide to what it calls New Parenthood. It is, appropriately, the first-born book of Pagoda publishing house, and the title might well be aimed at one of the directors, David Alexander, who has seven children. A PHS scanner and three-time veteran of the delivery ward theatre thinks it makes a pleasant change from Gordon Bourne's doomy paragraphs, but wishes to record his own instance of symptom transference during pregnancy; he got drunk and his wife had the hangerover.

After the impressive results of January and February, when Soviet industrial production rose by 6 per cent over the same period last year, the results for March, April and May, which showed an increase of only 2.9 per cent, must have been a serious disappointment to the Soviet leadership.

The January and February results, with growth rates roughly twice those of the closing years of the Brezhnev era, had led to speculation in the West that the new Soviet leadership's tough policy on labour discipline was having an effect. A modernized form of economic Stalinism had returned, and was proving successful. In the event, drawing far-reaching conclusions from a few months' results has proved very risky. But it is clear that the Soviet leadership must consider the fate of the Andropov experiment as crucial to what it calls the world balance of forces between "real existing socialism" and capitalism.

Although the Soviet Union is a military superpower, economically its potential enemies produce five times more than the Warsaw Pact countries.

Soviet leaders fear that this gap will widen over the next decade. Soviet and East European growth rates have been slowing since the 1950s, when they were twice as high as in the industrialized West and Khrushchev's dream of overtaking the United States economically by 1972 seemed a real threat. Taking account of the fact that much of the investment in Warsaw Pact countries is ineffective, being investment for investment's sake, it can be

The Andropov effect runs out of steam

As the Soviet leader's health again gives rise to speculation, Jacek Rostowski draws a parallel with the country's deteriorating economy

argued that the Soviet bloc has had close to zero growth for a number of years now.

So far Moscow has been saved from the consequences of its economic failure by the depression in the West. But being a good Marxist, Mr Andropov knows that capitalism runs in cycles and that what has gone down is likely to come up. No such rosy prospect faces the communist countries.

Moreover, a growth in the gap between East and West could have serious internal repercussions for the Soviet Union. It would undermine the idea of the communist countries' inevitable ultimate victory, and so cast doubt on the central doctrine of Soviet foreign policy: that all Soviet gains, once completed, are irreversible.

Some believe that the introduction of market forces is fully compatible with the maintenance of political dictatorship. State-owned firms would compete in domestic and international markets, trying to maximize profits - and their managers' bonuses. Discipline would be maintained by the secret police and, it is sometimes admitted in private, by fear of the unemployment.

Something urgently needs to be done to improve the Soviet bloc's economic performance. Economists from the smaller East European countries generally believe in the need for reforms that would introduce more market elements into the centrally planned economies. They are divided, however, on whether this can be done without far-reaching democratization.

West has suggested that this would in effect be a socialist version of the system in Franco's Spain or present day South Korea.

Those who believe that economic decentralization would lead to a weakening of the ruling élites tend to be less optimistic about the likelihood of reforms. They argue that Poland and Hungary can be allowed to experiment with reforms, but that in the Soviet Union reform would threaten too many vested interests and could lead to instability. Any reform that would be economically significant would be politically unacceptable, and one that would be politically acceptable would be economically insignificant.

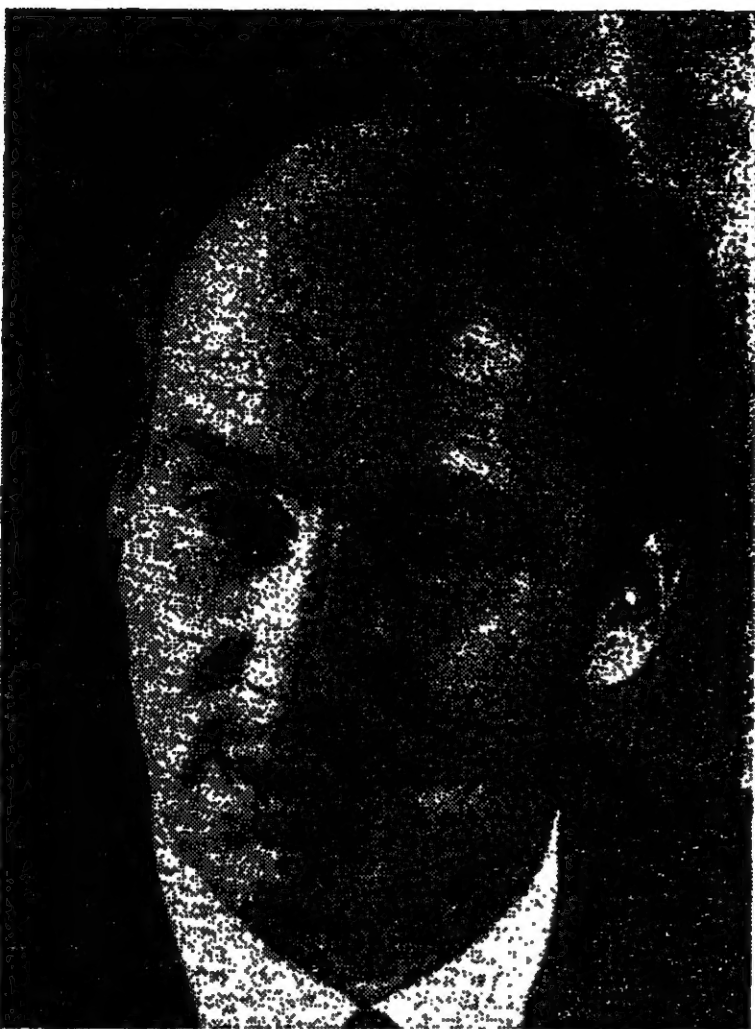
Given the choice between the danger of internal instability and the certainty of military inferiority vis à vis the West, the Soviet leaders would probably choose military inferiority. They lived with military inferiority in the 1950s and 1960s, and know that in the nuclear age it is unlikely to lead to actual attack by the other side.

The Soviet fear would rather be that increasing relative weakness may unleash powerful centrifugal forces within the Soviet Union. If, however, the new tougher approach to labour discipline were to bear fruit in higher growth rates, then the dilemma between internal reform and external weakness, both of which could lead to internal instability, could be avoided. That is the significance of the Andropov experiment.

The author is lecturer in economics at Kingston Polytechnic.

The Times Portrait: the Aga Khan

Workboy of the racing world



The Aga Khan: 450 horses in his racing stables, but he prefers to be known for his Third World development activities

Nairobi, Prince Karim attended Le Rosey School in Switzerland and took a degree in Islamic history at Harvard in 1959. He returned to live in Geneva, where the headquarters of many of his grandfather's Third World activities were based, to pursue his skiing interests (he was captain of the Iranian Olympic ski team). In 1976 he moved to France and now lives with his wife and three children in a house set in beautifully landscaped grounds at Gouvieux, about an hour's drive north of Paris, not far from the Chantilly racetrack.

His headquarters building in the grounds is staffed by a personal secretariat of 100 people of 18 different nationalities (only about a quarter are Ismailis) who oversee and coordinate his activities. These include the Aga Khan Foundation, set up in 1967 as a non-profit making organization funding education, health, and rural development programmes, mainly in developing countries in Asia and Africa; Industrial Promotion Services (IPS), a group of private companies set up in 1963 to act as a catalyst to local development; the Aga Khan Awards Foundation, set up in 1978 to encourage exceptional achievements in arts and sciences in a Muslim context, with a triennial \$500,000 prize for architecture as its first award; and the Aga Khan University, the founding of which has been the highlight of the Aga Khan's year-long jubilee celebrations, which officially came to an end next Monday.

There are also the Aga Khan's two purely private ventures: his stables, reputedly the largest in the world, which at present comprise 450 horses; and the controversial Costa

Smeralda holiday development in Sardinia. After more than 10 years of wrangling, the Aga Khan has just got the go-ahead from the Sardinian authorities for a further 1,000 billion lire (£400m) project which is designed to quadruple the number of hotel beds to 60,000 over the next 20 years.

The Aga Khan is president and the original moving light of the consortium behind the Costa Smeralda development, which has been much criticized by local environmentalists for destroying an area of natural beauty and for catering only for the rich. The Aga Khan replies that his interest in providing carefully planned, high-quality development in the area was in large part prompted by a desire to save his grandfather's estate from the ravages of those countries which will become the sounder base for a democratic process. To create a sense of nationhood is one of my priority objectives.

There is little doubt about his organizational ability and business acumen, but what about his primary role as spiritual head of the Ismaili community? He smiles. He knows that it is often hard for Christians to understand how private enterprise can be in Islam. It is an all-embracing faith, he explains, giving direction to every aspect of an individual's life. It urges the individual to lead a balanced life, one that strives to accommodate both material progress and spiritual well-being. But no one could hope to achieve that balance in sickness, illiteracy or squalor. As leader of the Ismaili community, he believes that it is his duty to provide the basic health and education that are crucial to mankind's self-realization and spiritual growth.

He agreed that he did not talk much about spiritual matters to western audiences; more, perhaps, to Muslim audiences. But that did not mean that it was not a dominant force in all that he did. "My life would be meaningless without my faith," he insists. "But I am not sure that a religious leader should talk exclusively about matters of faith. Faith should be demonstrated through actions."

The ultra-modern 720-bed teaching hospital in Karachi, which will

receive its first intake of medical students this autumn, is the first facility of the Aga Khan University, granted its charter by President Zia earlier this year.

Many of the Imam's health and educational services, which now include more than 200 health centres and hospitals and some 300 schools, were set up by the present Aga Khan's grandfather, using the proceeds of the "weighings" of his golden, diamond, and platinum jubilees. On these occasions, the Ismaili community did indeed weigh their Imam in gold, diamonds and platinum respectively, but that practice stopped when Prince Karim became Aga Khan, and there is no intention of reviving it.

When at his headquarters at Gouvieux, the Aga Khan normally works a basic 11-hour day from 9 am until 8 pm, often eating in the canteen with his staff. But in crises, which are not infrequent, he may be working from 4 am straight through until 2 am the next morning. His yacht and his skiing are his only two real forms of relaxation, and even then he will spend part of the day working.

One of the most impressive features of the Imam's activities is the extraordinary willingness of Ismailis, many not at all well-off, to devote their time and their money to the welfare not just of other Ismailis but of the whole local community in which they usually form only a tiny minority. The Aga Khan services are open to all regardless of race or creed. In Kenya, for example, non-Ismailis account for 95 per cent of the bed occupancy in Ismaili-funded hospitals and 70 per cent of the pupils in Ismaili schools.

"I don't think any community, tribe or ethnic body is serving its interests in the developing world by becoming inward looking," the Aga Khan explains. "The sooner independent states are able to work together, to become nations and to think as nations, with people of diverse backgrounds, languages, and religious practices, the more stable those countries will become and the sounder the base for a democratic process. To create a sense of nationhood is one of my priority objectives."

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Jock Bruce-Gardyne

MPs' pay: an issue for the voters

Last week I suggested in these columns that if the Tory backbenchers selected Edward du Cann as leader of the 1922 Committee, this would preface fierce battles over MPs' wages in the months and years ahead.

Well, he was re-elected, and it now looks as though the first battle is days, rather than months or years away. We are told that the Cabinet is thinking in terms of a 4 per cent increase, whereas du Cann has spoken kindly of the Top Salaries Review Body's recommended 31 per cent.

The biggest rebel vote I ever organized from the backbenches was in 1980 on this very subject. Norman St John-Stevens, as Leader of the Commons, had come up with a formula which, to my mind, smacked of indexation of our salaries to those in the Civil Service. I found this doubly objectionable, because I thought we needed to escape from the concept of comparability and because it implied that MPs should be insulated from the impact of inflation for which, in my book, we were primarily responsible.

We were voted down by the "payroll vote", but we mustered significant support, including that of Jim Callaghan. After the vote he told me he had never before envisaged going into a lobby organized by me.

This time *The Times* has come out in favour of the 31 per cent by instalments. I disagree with the idea, not because of the likely effect of such an example on pay-settlement levels in the coming pay negotiations - but because what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Parliament, having exorcised the ghost of "comparability" for others, should be the last group to succumb to the proposition that it needs to catch up with the Joneses.

Nor can the argument from market forces be lightly dismissed, at any rate by a majority party which is committed to their rejuvenation. There really is no evidence for the proposition that the quality of Parliament is currently diminished by the inadequacy of financial reward. Nor do I see anything deleterious about private members being "forced to look for extra-parliamentary pay". On the contrary, it seems to me a good thing that they should be. The nation suffers from full-time legislators: they pass more laws than are good for us, and they have nothing to contribute from their working contacts with the world outside.

Ministers are a different matter altogether. There is bound to be a full-time occupation and though it may be true that few backbenchers will turn down promotion because of the pay (although some do from time to time), it is not unheard of for those who have taken office to be obliged to give it up to earn a decent livelihood. Besides, the present levels of ministerial remuneration are desirous by Victorian standards.

As to the backbenchers, the most compelling argument against a whopping increase is that when our legislators stood for office four short weeks ago they knew perfectly well the terms and conditions of employment. This is precisely the consideration that should point the way out of this perennial embarrassment for the future. I never had much patience with schemes to exonerate MPs from responsibility for deciding their own salaries: I do not believe it can be done.

Even if - which God forbid - the stipend for backbenchers were to be determined, as Norman St John-Stevens recommended, by a "basket of comparators" (which sounded like the sort of conglomerate Guy Fawkes should have got to work upon), or some august quango created for the purpose, the requisite orders would require a parliamentary endorsement - and so they should. But there is, or should be, a better logic to the timing of their choices.

The right time for fixing what MPs should be paid is immediately before an election. Then candidates could face their voters with a frank prospectus. Parliament would have just decided that the rate for the job was £15,000 a year - or £30,000 or £5,000 - and they could defend that rate or even, if they felt obliged to, pledge themselves as individuals to take something less (or to demand something more). Indeed a legal obligation could be placed on every Parliament, before it was dissolved, to pick the rate for its successor.

Meanwhile the Cabinet should stick to its guns on the current wage claim. It might well be beaten, but it is Parliament's sovereign right. But it would be better by far for Parliament to impose a rate for its service in defiance of what the Government thought appropriate, than for the Government to negotiate a rate it was known to think inappropriate, and to take responsibility for its acceptance.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

Why the police need policing

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, whose attack on left-wing activists last week was criticized by *The Sunday Times* as "misjudged" and denounced by the Shadow Home Secretary, Roy Hattersley, as "wild political comments", is no stranger to political controversy.

Last year, he caused a storm by remarks he allegedly gave to an interviewer with the *African Journal, Police Magazine*. "In the Jamaica, you have people who are constitutionally disorderly... it's simply in their makeup," it quoted him as saying. "They are constitutionally disposed to be anti-authority." Though Newman subsequently denied that he had ever made these remarks, his interviewer, Bruce Porter, is adamant that he did and that he took detailed notes at the time to prove it. Porter, a director of the journalism programme at Brooklyn College, New York, and a former urban editor of *Newsweek*, is respected as a journalist-academic.

If wires were crossed on that occasion, as Sir Kenneth Newman now maintains, there is no dispute about what he said last week. What is open to exception, however, is not so much the spontaneous remarks that he made at the press conference which provoked such a public furore as the new doctrine of *lése-majesté* that he outlines in his annual report.

Newman makes a crucial distinction in this report between "debate" restricted to the objective merits of the proposals for change in the police force, which is acceptable, and what he calls, revealingly, "uneducated" criticism, which is not. Indeed, in his view, "uneducated" and "unfair" critics who encourage negative attitudes towards the police are "a destabilizing influence and a threat to public order", and should therefore be regarded as enemies of the people.

This line of argument has a depressingly familiar ring. The view that only "objective" criticism is permissible is the cornerstone of all authoritarian systems of control, whether they be on the left or the right, which suppress free speech in the name of the public good. It is the rationale for silencing "unscientific" criticism in China, just as it is invoked to silence "anti-social" opinion in Chile.

This logic also provides a convenient bolt-hole: negative attitudes are created by trouble-makers and require no further response except to deal with them. Nevertheless, the Commissioner would be well-advised to consider more carefully evidence of public dissatisfaction with some aspects of the police. A national poll by NOP in October 1981 found that almost one in four people said their confidence in the police had decreased in recent years. A subsequent opinion poll by the Opinion Research Centre in October 1982 revealed still more critical attitudes. A total of 87 per cent

thought the police were corrupt to some degree; 53 per cent said the average police officer was racially prejudiced and 50 per cent thought "the police pick on certain types unfairly". So large a number of people should not be dismissed as the dupes of ultra-left propaganda: they are responding to aspects of the police force which are a genuine ground for concern and which call for constructive reform.

The Metropolitan Police Force has become increasingly divorced from the local population it serves. From being organized around beat patrols by constables with close links with the local community, the Met has become a motorized and highly mobile organization with a professional, technological support system without real local roots. In order to offset this distancing of the police from London's local communities, the Met should be subject to the democratic control of both the GLC and the local London boroughs.

Effective democratic accountability would provide a spur to a vigorous rooting-out of any residual corruption in the police force. The remarkable *World in Action* programme last August, in which former chief constables of Dorset and Devon and Cornwall and a former inspector of constabulary all testified to the corruption in some parts of the London force, rather uncomfortably indicates that action against corruption has not been successfully conducted by the Countryman inquiry, a genuinely independent police ombudsman also needs to be established so that complaints against the police can be adequately dealt with.

Local authority control of the police would also help to improve the sometimes antagonistic relationship between the police and members of local ethnic communities. Though the causes of this antagonism are complex, the experience of living in Brixton for most of the last seven years convinces me that one contributory factor is the openly racist attitude of some policemen. (As one officer told the man living in the flat below ours, in full earshot of neighbours "white trash and black scum - that's all who live round here.") The Home Office should also be urged to accept the Scarman recommendation that racist behaviour be made an offence under the police discipline code.

Of course, many of London's policemen are humane, caring and conscientiously neutral upholders of the law. They belong to a force that is inspired by a genuine sense of public service. But at a time when the policeman's job is being made increasingly difficult by the tensions caused by rising unemployment, a close relationship between the police and the public becomes all the more essential for the maintenance of law and justice. The development of this partnership was not best served by Sir Kenneth Newman's inflammatory political intervention last week. The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

Sons and duffers

New words for old, by Philip Howard

brother receives' his portion and leaves home. The feasting and the harlots were all rather decorous, not all that prodigal or indeed prodigal. But the big scene was the Return, with everyone's eyes turned piously up in devout rejoicing, and the elder brother nowhere in sight, presumably still out in the field, but about to be consumed with rage and envy. The Return is the thing that sticks in the mind about the Prodigal.

Here is a recent example of the confusion, from an article in *The Sunday Times* about Essential Cuban exhibition at the Tate. The piece opened with a paragraph about Douglas Cooper, the organizer of the exhibition. Cooper, we are told, born and brought up in England, has lived all the rest of his life in exile:

"So his homecoming is a truly prodigal occasion." This might just conceivably refer to the costs of mounting the exhibition, not to mention the cost of the catalogue. But I think not. It is a choice example of the new use of *prodigal* to mean "returning home after long absence."

"Prodigal" was a favourite word with Shakespeare, but he knew the story better than we seem to. Remember how Shylock calls Antonio: "A bankrupt, a prodigal, who dare scarce show his head on the Rialto." Shakespeare had a curious trick of hyphenating "prodigal", transferring it from its appropriate noun to another, to which it did not properly belong, as in "a restless night", "the con-

demned cell", or Virgil's "the trumpet's Tuscan blast" instead of "the Tuscan trumpet's blast." For example, in *Timon*, Flavius exclaims:

"How many prodigal bays Have slaves and peasants This night engulfed!"

It is not the bays but the slaves and peasants who have been prodigal. For another example, in *Love's Labour's Lost* Rosaline says: "How I would make him... spend his prodigal wits, in bootless rhymes..." It is Rosaline rather than his wits who is thought of as prodigal.

It is a useful and beautiful old word, with strong connotations of one of the most powerful parables in literature. It is odd how its meaning has started to wander in a way that we had better not describe as prodigal. I dare say that we had better be a little less prodigal in our use of it, or we shall turn it into a worn-out word, and lose its original meaning.



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SCIENCE BASED SOCIETY

Scientific research and technological development are activities specific to the mixed economy. They form a context in which generalized debate about public versus private is at its most illuminating. If state agencies took over the whole responsibility the effort would inevitably lack applicability and profitability at the product end of the spectrum. If research were "privatized" wholesale most basic scientific research and much highly generalized applied science would cease to be done. It is too expensive and its utility is too remote or uncertain for it to be justifiable expenditure in a corporation geared to profit. Yet if product research is to maintain its fertility it has to be fed from research in basic science and generic technologies.

The state and private enterprise are very much in this together. The latest full set of figures is for 1978 (amazingly). Of the £3,500 million then spent on research and development the government provided about half. Three quarters of that half, nearly one third of the total, was directed to defence. The value of the spin-off from defence to civil industry is much argued over. It may be noted that our three most formidable competitors among the industrialized nations of the free world, the United States, West Germany and Japan, all spent substantially more per head of population on civil research and development.

The United Kingdom is an open trading nation of comparatively meagre natural resources

(oil, the exception, being temporarily plentiful but finite). We stand at a time when the advent of several new technologies, of which micro-electronics is the most conspicuous, have already begun to revolutionize industrial society. These facts of our condition lay upon us a strict requirement to sustain an expanding effort in research and development all along the line from basic science to product design, and to acquire the habit of being receptive to its results.

Whether the effort is now large enough may be doubted after several years of public retrenchment and industrial recession, and when set beside that of other advanced industrial countries. It is also doubtful if the effort, expended as well directed as it could be. And it is certain that industry in its methods and its products is insufficiently receptive to the changes technological innovation dictates and the opportunities it offers.

The joint report by the chairmen of the Government's two principal advisory bodies in this field reviews some of these matters. Its appearance in this form itself marks an improvement in as much as it offers for the first time joint consideration from the point of view of the research councils and from that of the administration of industrial R and D.

The report is excessively diplomatic in its comments on the setback to public science caused by the financial squeeze on the universities from 1981. It

was the boast of ministers that by maintaining the value of the Science Vote, from which the research councils receive their funds, they were protecting the output of research. In fact so interwoven are the research councils and the universities that the work of both was affected by the forced economies in university science. This report rightly lays emphasis on the need for stable long-term funding, and it is particularly disappointing that the universities were hit when the benefits of linking universities, government and industry in research and development programmes were coming to be recognized.

The report also dwells on the need for greater selectivity in committing the funds available. In pure and applied science the range is now so vast, the cost so high and velocity so great that choices must be made, some lines backed to the neglect of others, with the attendant risk of blunders and missed opportunities. In basic science these choices are left largely to the practitioners: the institutional arrangements may not be perfect but the choice is with the right people. Elsewhere in the research spectrum the question who is to make the choices of what to pursue and what to discontinue is less easy to answer and just as important to get right. Voices from the market place must be heard in the laboratory and vice versa; and the more narrowly resources are committed the greater is the cost of misjudgment.

FROM MADRID TO BERNE

The Madrid conference is drawing to a close in much the same way as it began long months ago in September 1980: with bitter disagreement on the question of human rights. Since the USSR has been violating the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) from the very moment of signing the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, it might well be argued that further agreements will have equally little impact, and that the Madrid follow-up meeting should have been abandoned long ago. This would be a mistake.

It would also be wrong, however, to permit the USSR to change the emphasis of the CSCE so that it became largely a disarmament conference devoted to empty rhetoric on the desirability of peace. The present arms negotiations at Geneva and Vienna are regarded by many as more important than the Madrid conference because failure to make progress results in the expansion of already excessive military budgets and could have even more dire consequences. Yet disarmament talks deal with the results of East-West tensions, not their causes, while the issues debated so heatedly at Madrid go to the heart of the differences now dividing Europe: should the demands of a regime take priority over the rights of an individual citizen?

In an ideal society, conflicts between the state and the citizen are rare and are settled quickly by a fair compromise between freedom and obligation to society. Soviet delegates at Madrid, who include Igor Andropov, the son of the USSR

President, are in a very delicate position precisely because they represent not the wishes of the majority of their population, but rather the demands of a small party oligarchy. Having now accepted most of the Spanish proposals on human rights, they are still prolonging the proceedings by refusing to agree to a human contacts conference on family reunification and similar matters, to be held in Berne in 1986. This would commit the USSR to return to the dock for another embarrassing trial of its shameful record on human rights.

Soviet delegates wanted the contacts meeting to remain an informal obligation, mentioned in the chairman's concluding statement, while the US representatives insisted that it be incorporated in the final document. This is no mere quibble but an essential matter of gaining full recognition for the importance of the humanitarian clauses in "Basket Three" of the original Helsinki accord.

Without a formal agreement, there would be a strong risk that the USSR would refuse to attend the Berne meeting. This reluctance to discuss humanitarian issues has been the main obstacle to reaching a conclusion at Madrid. In March a draft agreement prepared by the neutral countries at the thirty-five nation talks was accepted by Nato members after the neutrals had allowed important amendments on human rights. The USSR denounced the amendments and told its allies to do likewise. In June, however, the Romanians accepted and, after the Spanish compromise pro-

posals, the Hungarian and Polish governments indicated their willingness to sign. Last Friday the USSR finally declared itself ready to yield substantial ground, but held out against the Berne meeting.

The discussions causing the greatest trouble at Madrid have involved the principle of free flow of people and information. Moscow continues to jam those radio broadcasts from the West which the regime regards as "interference in Soviet internal affairs". A system based on censorship cannot allow alternative sources of information, nor can it allow its citizens to travel abroad. This is why the term "defection" is used to describe the decision of the violinist Viktoriya Mullova to live in the West - a decision already taken by thousands of Soviet citizens, ranging from outstanding musicians, dancers, writers and scientists to ordinary sailors: the one thing they all have in common is that they had an opportunity to opt out of the Soviet society, and seized it.

Soviet spokesmen can argue that their system has advantages such as freedom from unemployment, and that those who are educated at the expense of the community should repay it by remaining to contribute their talents, rather than seeking greater rewards elsewhere. But until the peoples under communist regimes have a greater say in their country's foreign and domestic affairs, dangerous East-West tensions will continue. That is why Western negotiators must persevere on the issue of human rights.

FIGHT, FIGHT AND FIGHT AGAIN

No single issue damaged Labour more in the election than its policy on disarmament. By espousing the principle of unilateralism it gave the impression that it would leave this country defenceless. By making contradictory statements as to what unilateralism would mean in practice its leaders appeared confused and divided. So the party got the worse of all worlds. If Labour is to rule Britain again it needs to sort out where it stands on this issue above all others.

The question was reopened on Monday by a statement from a group of right-wing trade union leaders published by the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding. For the most part this statement, *Peace Through Nato*, is an orthodox exposition of the multilateralist case. The need for a policy of nuclear deterrence and the folly of one-sided disarmament are explained in familiar but vigorous terms.

The one surprise in the statement is the suggestion that the British and French deterrents might at some stage be brought into the debate on intermediate range nuclear forces - for example, the level of Soviet SS-20 deployments might be permitted to exceed the American cruise and Pershing-2s in consideration of the British and French submarines and French and-based systems". What is being suggested here is not the

inclusion of the British and French forces in the precise equation of strength between East and West, but simply taking account of their existence.

Something of this kind may well be possible at some stage. But not in the INF negotiations. The British and French forces are national, strategic deterrents, not a link in the chain of defence for all the European members of the alliance. The suggestion ought not, therefore, to be accepted by Western governments as it stands. To do so would be to put the British and French nuclear armory in the wrong category.

But if it is possible to move later on to a more complex settlement involving strategic arms there are bound to be weapons on one side for which there is no exact equivalent on the other. On such occasions in the past it has been possible to reach an understanding to leave out of account one class of weapons on one side in return for excluding another class on the other side. A rough trade-off of this kind might well be possible again. But that is for a later stage.

The importance of the statement lies, however, not so much in its detailed argumentation as in the notice it gives that the struggle within the Labour Party has not finally been ended to the unilateralists. But what chance does this group have of reversing Labour policy on defence? It

includes some trade union leaders of power and distinction, but not all of them could carry the votes of their own unions on this issue and these signatories certainly do not represent between them a majority of votes at the party conference.

There are others, of course, in the unions, in the parliamentary party and in the constituency parties who will share the sentiments expressed in the statement. They should be strengthened in their convictions by the punishment meted out to Labour by the voters. Those who resist the siren voices of unilateralism can base their case not only on the national interest, but also on electoral prudence for the party.

Yet they will win the battle within Labour's ranks only if they wage it with more daring and resolution than in the past few years. That will depend a great deal upon who becomes the next leader of the party. It will always be possible to argue that Labour has many unilateralists among its activists and that party unity needs to be preserved. But it can be preserved at all costs only by sacrificing the confidence of the wider electorate. The challenge for Labour now is no longer to be obsessed with its own internal troubles, but to look outward and to speak to the country as a whole. The authors of this statement have shown how this can be done in one critical area of policy.

Parliamentary pay and presumption

From Sir Woodrow Wyatt

Sir, I disagree with your leading article of July 4 on parliamentary pay. When I first went into Parliament in 1945 the MP's salary was £500 a year. There was no secretarial allowance, no living away from home allowance, no free travel for wives, no free telephone, though we did have a locker with a key to put our papers in. Yet many would argue that the quality of MPs in the 1945 Parliament was at least as good as that of those in the present Parliament, if not better.

Allowing for inflation, that £500 would today be £5,810. The present MP's salary is £14,510, to which must be added a living-away allowance of up to £5,674, a secretarial allowance of up to £3,320, free telephones and 15 free journeys for one's wife. Yet MPs, many of whom have only been in the job for three weeks, are now demanding up to a 30 per cent rise for a very part-time job.

The great Herbert Morrison used to maintain that MPs should have work outside the House to keep them in contact with what life is all about. He was right. Those who try to make the Commons a full-time job are revolting on their own axis.

The fight against inflation is far from over. That MPs should be demanding increased remuneration is grotesque. By 1945 standards they are handsomely paid already.

How can the Government exercise the vitally needed pay restraint if MPs set such a rotten example? They knew the pay and conditions before they applied for the job and there are many thousands of equal or better quality willing to take their places if they now find they don't like them.

Yours faithfully,
WOODROW WYATT,
19 Cavendish Avenue, NW8,
July 4.

Sporting boycotts

From the Bishop of Liverpool

Sir, David Miller wrote in his two articles in *The Times* (June 8 and 9) that the sporting boycott has reached the absolute limit of its effectiveness and is about to become rapidly counterproductive. The evidence he quoted came from four Whites, four Coloureds, one Indian and one black South African. Like so many British sportsmen and businessmen he discussed with many more whites and coloured people rather than with black people themselves who would help the 75 per cent of South Africans who are black.

Mr. Carls and the other MCC members, who are calling for an MCC team to go to South Africa, make a remarkable claim: "Recent sporting contacts have confirmed that full integration now exists both on and off the cricket field."

All my contacts with South Africans during the last year lead me to believe that the changes which have taken place are very modest and do not affect the majority of black people. All the black South Africans I know have consistently asked for the sporting boycott to be maintained. Some have also pressed that there should be a trade boycott. Those who disagree with that on the grounds that black South Africans would be most hurt by it, have urged us to continue the sporting boycott.

I salute the courage of white sportsmen who have stood up on this issue. They know that making substantial progress will need long perseverance. I have to note that they have only stood up since the sporting boycott has been enforced. It should not be lifted until non-racial sport becomes normal at every level from schools upwards. Such sporting opportunities should not rest on someone's nod or good will but on firmly established rights.

Your Cricket Correspondent repeatedly suggests that it is only Third World political leaders who oppose the resumption of international sport with South Africa. I must assure him that much responsible Christian leadership both inside and outside South Africa opposes it. For example, the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' conference at the time of the 1981 Springboks' tour to New Zealand said that to lift the boycott would be to sacrifice one of the few peaceful levers for change in South African society.

I hope that members of the MCC will not ignore this on July 13. And I hope they will stand for a straightforward principle: the tradition of sport does not accept racial barriers. That's why sportsmen have refused to play against South Africa. That is why the pressure that the sporting boycott brings should be maintained.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LIVERPOOL,
Church House,
Haverhill Street,
Liverpool,
June 29.

Sale of venison

From Dr John Fletcher

Sir, I believe that "the flavour associated with venison" referred to by Mr John Lawless (*The Times*, June 29) is none other than putrefaction. The red deer of Scotland which produce about 75 per cent of Britain's venison are culled when, by agricultural standards, they are aged, often more than 10 years old; they would be uneatablely tough unless partially decomposed by hanging.

Further gamey flavour arises from the wound caused by the bullet and inadequate bleeding. It is an inevitable consequence of meat which is a by-product of a sporting industry and in no way reflects on the enthusiasm, skills and dedication of the hard-worked stalker.

Implications in N Ireland of hanging

From Mr William McDowell

Sir, Today a Protestant UVF man has been charged with shooting dead the Roman Catholic caretaker of Methodist College Preparatory School as he lay in his bed last April. One wonders if J. C. Beckett and his eminent colleagues (July 2) feel that the hanging of this UVF man, if convicted, would fuel "anti-British sentiment in Ireland" and "bring about the alienation of a large part of the middle ground".

J. C. Beckett and his colleagues have unfortunately reduced the contemporary Ulster problem to a nineteenth-century-style nationalist struggle against the British. It is, of course, in reality a much more complex phenomenon. The struggle is one for civil order, consensus, democracy, and self-determination.

The judicial hanging of those who have committed awful murders - whether their political motivation troubles, why is it that so many people believe that the reintroduction of hanging would be helpful? One problem appears to be that some, sensible and moderate people who themselves love life and have no great desire to die have little difficulty imagining the deterrent potential of capital punishment.

These same people then conclude that the terrorist, being only human, shares their view of life and death.

But what makes today's heartless, humourless and pitiless political fanatic so dangerous is precisely the fact that he does not regard life and death in this way at all. Left out of this simple equation is his unshakeable belief in the revolutionary cause and solution and if death itself is required to advance both, then so be it.

There is no shortage of individual and groups, from Iran to Ireland, willing to die and bring about the deaths of others for some cause, just or unjust. The ability of many of these individuals and groups successfully to wage effective propaganda out of death and decent

people's abhorrence of it is consistently underestimated in the current discussions concerning the death penalty.

Northern Ireland has, over the years, provided enough examples to leave us in no doubt that there is a sizeable body of people whose historical, cultural and religious sensibilities psychologically prepare them to accept death, whether it be sudden and violent or protracted and judicial, with equanimity.

The historians, in their letter, recalled 1916 and the execution of the Rising's leaders. "We are ready to die," Patrick Pearse declared on that occasion, adding: "Personally I do not hope or even desire to live."

Pearse was not, it should be said, indifferent to the lives of others, only his own. Today's political revolutionaries ignore this distinction. It is this total disregard for life which so offends us and provokes us to reach for the rope. But it is a disregard which should warn us that, as we do, we further the cause of those who love death far more effectively than they could ever hope to do.

Yours etc,
ANTHONY W. CLARE,
Department of Psychological Medicine,
St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, EC1.

Threat to overseas aid

From Mr John Wright

Sir, The Chairman of Oxfam (July 1) and your leader of June 20 have emphasized the value of the work done by the scientific units of ODA (Overseas Development Administration) recently reviewed, as you say, so superficially by a Rayner team. May I make two further points after experience as a surveyor in the Sudan, in a commercial survey company, and in one of those units?

The first is that it is not so much that the Government proposes to reduce this form of aid (though it may be planning this) as that it intends to cut down substantially the unit concerned and hand over most of their work to contractors who are, of course, working for profit.

I believe that this proposal has two aspects needing more consideration: true costs and long-term effects. Many tasks in surveying natural resources can be easily defined and checked and are therefore suitable for contracts; particularly aerial photography and

Burton's tomb

From Mrs Rosalind Whitworth

Sir, Last Sunday I paid a visit to Sir Richard Burton's famous tomb at St Mary Magdalene's church at Mortlake. This tomb, which I understand is still regularly visited, particularly in the summer months, stands in a very neglected churchyard, and is in itself hard to locate.

At some late stage another burial has taken place at the rear, and this has to be negotiated in order to climb the iron stair to view the interior of the tomb, which is now unfortunately surrounded by undergrowth.

Considering how unique this monument is, and the tributes that are being paid to the moment to this eminent anthropologist, it seems ironic that nobody has seen fit to maintain his exotic grave.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND WHITWORTH,
9 Tite Street,
Chelsea, SW3,
June 30.

Dismissal of Mr Pym

From Mr Michael Bailey

Sir, Your assertion that Mr Francis Pym "may not have been effective as a departmental minister" (lead-

ing article, July 1) calls into question not only the judgment of your leader writer, but also that of the Prime Minister. In her hour of need it was she who prevailed upon Mr Pym to succeed Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary.

It is to his eternal credit that Mr Pym accepted the assignment at the most difficult time imaginable, even though the shrill style of Thatcher government must already have become abhorrent to him during his spell at Defence. In doing so he rightly put the nation's interests above considerations of personal incompatibility.

As a complete outsider, I formed the impression that the Foreign Office which Mr Pym took over was a department so entranced by the supposed wizardry and charisma of Lord Carrington that it had almost forgotten its proper function. However, this and other inherited problems Mr Pym took in his stride, doing a sterling job for Britain in an unassuming, unpretentious, yet very effective way. And, invariably, he allowed the Prime Minister to take the credit for the fruits of his labours.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BAILEY,
48 Kingshill Park,
Dursley, Gloucestershire.

Also mapping. But it is by no means certain that these will be cheaper than using the units, once considerable extra costs of organizing and checking - which is essential - the contracts are included.

The long-term effects on the recipient of technical assistance involving fieldwork or local projects by contract are seldom, in my experience, as good as those of direct aid because of the natural desire of the contractor to finish the job and be paid. This makes it difficult for him to include in a project the frustrating and often unpredictable task of training local staff and giving them increasing managerial responsibility.

Contracts are finished quickly and often well, but they tend to use sophisticated instruments and seldom leave behind suitable equipment or enough experienced and trained local staff to maintain the results or take any pride in the task.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
Webbs Farmhouse,
Cuckfield Road,
West Wittering, Chichester,
West Sussex.

The cure, as Mr Congdon argues, calls for a reduction in the budget deficit. But it calls also for a reduction in the rate of interest. A less relaxed budgetary stance (for example, a reduction in current government expenditures) will in itself have a deflationary effect on the total money demand for goods and services; and this would make it possible to have a more relaxed monetary policy, with lower interest rates stimulating expenditures, without any net inflationary effect on total expenditures. Remedial action on the debt cancer would then rely on both blades of the surgeon's scissors: a smaller current deficit combined with a lower rate of interest on the national debt.

The US economy is sufficiently large for its policymakers to be able to choose an appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policies. Unfortunately in an open economy smaller countries, such as the UK, are not able to choose their own mix with such complete freedom since the international flow of capital funds will impose a serious strain on their balances of payments if they attempt by a more relaxed monetary policy to maintain interest rates much below those ruling in the USA. The choice of the appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policies in the USA is of crucial importance for the world economy.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. MEADE,
40 High Street,
Little Shelford,
Cambridge,
June 25.

Wayward water

From Professor Joseph Black

Sir, Mrs Speight (July 2) has described very accurately her observation of "two simultaneous small vortices, one clockwise and one anti-clockwise, divided by a smooth flow of water". This effect was also observed by Leonardo and brilliantly illustrated by him in "Studies of water formation" drawing No 12660 (1507), Windsor Royal Library. This shows clearly a jet of water cascading down into water at rest, with the resulting two opposing circular motions.

Attractive though her deduction is that the Equator runs north and south through Berkshire, I am afraid that the explanation is much simpler. When a jet of water has to move within a body of water at rest, or in slower motion, there arises a shearing force acting along each boundary of the jet: this force induces a rotating motion or vortices which act as "rollers".

Since these "rollers" are on opposite sides of the smooth flow of water they will naturally have to rotate one clockwise and one anti-clockwise.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BLACK,
School of Engineering,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath,
July 2.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY W. CLARE,
Department of Psychological Medicine,
St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, EC1.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
Webbs Farmhouse,
Cuckfield Road,
West Wittering, Chichester,
West Sussex.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. MEADE,
40 High Street,
Little Shelford,
Cambridge,
June 25.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BLACK,
School of Engineering,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath,
July 2.

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July 2.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BLACK,
School of Engineering,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath,
July 2.

Copies of this prospectus, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the registrar of companies for registration. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the ordinary share capital of DPCE Holdings plc ("the Company") to be admitted to the Official List. This prospectus includes particulars given in compliance with the regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company and its subsidiaries ("DPCE"). The directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein, whether of fact or of opinion. All the directors accept responsibility accordingly.

No action will be taken on any application for the ordinary shares now being offered until 10.00 a.m. on 12th July, 1983. The application list may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application is set out at the end of this prospectus.

DPCE

DPCE Holdings plc

incorporated under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980
No. 1539201

Offer for Sale by Tender by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited of

3,869,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at a minimum tender price of 170p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Authorised

£1,000,000
£750,000

SHARE CAPITAL

ordinary shares of 5p each
11 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of
£1 each (to be redeemed out of the proceeds of the issue.)

Issued and to

be issued
£589,050
£750,000

Indebtedness. DPCE had outstanding at the close of business on 17th June, 1983 £750,000 nominal of 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88, which is to be repaid out of the proceeds of the Offer. Apart from any contingent liability for deferred taxation and save as aforesaid, apart from intra-group indebtedness, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had at that date any other loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unused nor any borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptance (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

DIRECTORS

Colin George Clive, B.Sc., M.B.A. (Chairman)*
Keith George Meadows, M.A. (Managing Director)
Christopher Roger Ettrick Brooke, M.A.*
John Desmond Cassidy, B.Sc.
Lionel Geoffrey Stopford Sackville, F.C.A.*
Ernest Harvey Tordoff, F.C.A., Dip.M.S.
David Alan Travers
all of 6 Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG11 1AB
*non-executive

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

E. H. Tordoff, F.C.A., Dip.M.S.
6 Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 1AB

ISSUING HOUSE

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT

STOCKBROKERS

Cazenove & Co.
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN
and The Stock Exchange

JOINT REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS

Coopers & Lybrand (Chartered Accountants)
Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside,
London EC2V 8AH

AUDITORS AND JOINT

REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS
Thornton Baker (Chartered Accountants)
Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6DW

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY

Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD

SOLICITORS TO THE OFFER

Herbert Smith & Co.
Watling House, 35-37 Cannon Street,
London EC4M 5SD

RECEIVING BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
New Issues Department, P.O. Box No. 123,
Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street,
London EC4A 4HD

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Barclays Bank PLC
Registration Department, Radbroke Hall,
Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU

INTRODUCTION

DPCE is a market leader in the independent maintenance of a wide range of computer systems requiring highly reliable and sophisticated servicing by engineers on site and/or on call, often on a 24 hours per day basis. It also provides a range of other engineering services to users of computer systems, including the sale of training programmes and equipment.

DPCE operates mainly in the UK and The Netherlands. In both countries its principal maintenance contracts are with leading national and international organisations whose extensive use of sophisticated computer hardware supplied by a number of manufacturers makes reliable servicing arrangements imperative.

HISTORY

The business carried on by DPCE originated with the formation in Australia in 1971 of Data Processing Customer Engineering Pty. Limited ("DPCE Pty."). In 1972 DPCE Pty. was acquired by Dier Computer Corporation Limited, an Australian leasing company, which in turn was acquired in 1977 by Datronics Corporation Limited, a company listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

DPCE Pty.'s first major contract, to maintain the terminal network for Ansett Airlines, was awarded in 1973. The following year it negotiated a long term contract to maintain the computer network installed on the central site of Qantas, the national airline of Australia. DPCE Pty. continued to expand in Australia, winning contracts from leading institutions including the Sydney Stock Exchange, Reader's Digest and the Australian Department of Social Security.

In 1976 DPCE Pty. won its first major overseas maintenance contract following an invitation from British Airways ("BA") to undertake a hardware audit at Heathrow, one of its two principal computer sites, and then to tender for the maintenance contracts for the sites both at Heathrow and at the West London Air Terminal. Having been awarded the contract, DPCE Pty. set up a UK division to provide the necessary maintenance services at the two sites, which contained hardware manufactured by different companies.

From this demanding and exciting beginning, and with the introduction of a new management team in 1979, the UK division quickly expanded its customer base, signing contracts with, among others, British Telecom, University of Exeter and Coventry City Council. In 1980 DPCE won its first maintenance contract in The Netherlands, for KLM Royal Dutch Airlines N.V. ("KLM"). DPCE's rapid growth has resulted not only from the award of contracts by new customers but from increased levels of business with a number of existing customers. The table below demonstrates the growth of the business since 1st July, 1977:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of maintenance contracts at 30th June	5	8	15	19	30	47
Turnover for year ended 30th June (£'000)	859	1,089	1,574	2,537	3,636	5,450 (estimate)

In April, 1981 DPCE's management, together with a consortium of UK financial institutions led by Thompson Clive & Partners Limited and Candover Investments Limited, formed the Company to acquire DPCE (UK) Limited ("DPCE (UK)"), which comprised the UK and Netherlands activities of DPCE Pty.

BUSINESS

Services offered

DPCE's principal activity is the provision of a maintenance service under contract to users of computer equipment, including central processing units, peripherals and distributed networks. Over 90 per cent. of DPCE's revenue is derived from this source. DPCE has developed a concept of total systems maintenance whereby the service is structured to accommodate the specific needs of customers, to avoid the problems that frequently develop in mixed equipment installations, and to enable customers to obtain the maximum serviceable life from their computer systems. The directors believe that DPCE is the largest independent group outside North America providing a service of this nature.

DPCE provides extensive training facilities for its employees and has developed training programmes for sale to customers and equipment manufacturers. It sells computer equipment, primarily to customers with maintenance contracts, and undertakes computer hardware audits which provide customers with advice on the serviceability and reliability of their existing systems.

Contractual arrangements

DPCE obtains contracts either following negotiations with potential customers, or, in the case of government or quasi-governmental institutions, through competitive tender.

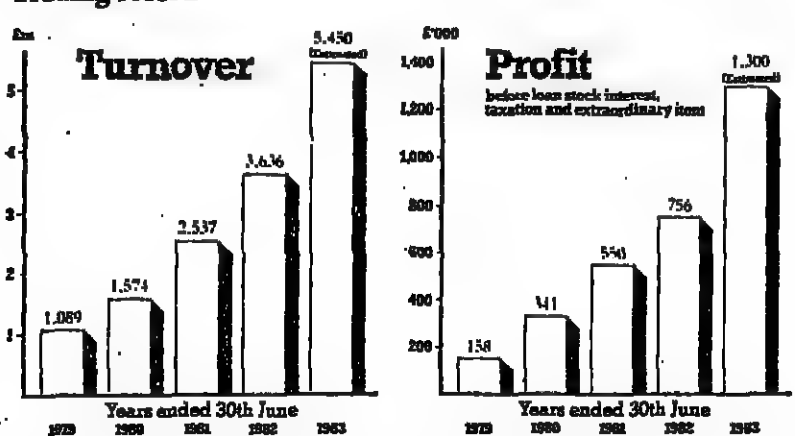
The duration of the contracts ranges from one to ten years but is typically for an initial period of between two and five years, continuing thereafter subject to a period of notice on either side. At 1st June, 1983 the total monthly charges receivable under maintenance contracts amounted to approximately £470,000. Of this total, 32 per cent. was in respect of contracts with over three years to run before the end of the initial period. The contracts stipulate the range and extent of the service and provide that DPCE's personnel will be available for specified periods of up to twenty-four hours per day to provide both routine maintenance and emergency breakdown services. The contract charges, which generally include the cost of all necessary spare parts, is subject to price escalation over the life of the contract, usually based on Government wage indices. Currently DPCE maintains equipment made by over 120 different manufacturers ranging from older generation machines such as the ICL System 4 to those incorporating the latest technology such as National Advanced Systems' NAS 9060 (Hitachi).

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The following information is derived from the full text of the prospectus and accordingly must be read in conjunction with that text.

Business: DPCE is a market leader in the provision of manufacturer-independent computer maintenance services, primarily under contract, to leading national and international organisations. Its ancillary activities include training, hardware consultancy and supply of equipment. The Company has two operating subsidiaries, one in the United Kingdom and one in The Netherlands.

Trading record



Offer for Sale statistics based on a minimum tender price of 170p per ordinary share, and pro forma earnings* and balance sheet:—

• Number of ordinary shares of 5p in issue and to be issued	11,781,000
• Market capitalisation	£20.0 million
• Pro forma earnings per ordinary share for the year ended 30th June, 1983	
(a) on estimated tax charge	7.6p
(b) on full tax charge	5.8p
• Price/earnings multiple (based on pro forma earnings)	
(a) estimated tax charge	22.4
(b) full tax charge	29.3
• Forecast minimum net dividend per ordinary share for the year ending 30th June, 1984	2p
• Gross dividend yield	1.7 per cent.
• Pro forma net assets as at 31st March, 1983 — attributable to ordinary shareholders	£3.9 million
— per ordinary share	32.7p

*See "Profit Estimate" for basis of calculation.

Suppliers

In order to maintain supplies of the parts necessary to keep computer equipment fully operational, DPCE maintains trading relationships with computer manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers, plug-compatible equipment manufacturers, component and sub-assembly manufacturers, and computer dealers and brokers. DPCE has access to suppliers not only in the UK and Europe, but also in the USA. As additional sources for parts, it purchases new and second-user equipment and refurbishes sub-assemblies.

Major customers

The quality and sophistication of DPCE's maintenance service is such that its customers are principally major companies or public sector institutions which are heavy users of computer systems.

The original BA contract, which at 1st June, 1983 was contributing about 28 per cent. of contracted revenue, was originally awarded for a period of three years, but was extended in October, 1978 for five years from that time, continuing thereafter subject to six months' notice on either side. BA has expressed its complete satisfaction with DPCE's performance, and the directors are confident that while DPCE maintains its present standards BA will continue to use its services. BA has awarded DPCE a further contract at a third site, at Baseline House, Ruislip, for an initial three year period from 1st January, 1982.

National Girobank awarded DPCE a contract for an initial five year period, which commenced in May, 1982, to provide a service on site at Bootle, Merseyside to maintain document reading equipment. Since commencement significant additions have been made to this contract and further additions are expected.

In December, 1979 British Telecom awarded DPCE a one year contract to maintain its London Airport Cargo E.D.P. System ("LACES") at Heathrow and Gatwick. On expiry of that contract, it awarded DPCE a contract, expected to continue for ten years, to maintain its ACP 80 system, which was the successor to LACES. The revenues from this contract have increased substantially since its commencement. Further British Telecom contracts followed for the maintenance of systems at Harmondsworth and Leeds.

In January, 1980 KLM awarded DPCE a contract to maintain part of its central site at Amsterdam in The Netherlands. As a result of successful performance, DPCE was awarded a contract for an initial five year period to provide an on site and on call service to maintain all of the central site equipment. An additional contract was awarded with effect from 1st January, 1983 to maintain the KLM Cargo computer system at Schiphol Airport.

As at 1st June, 1983 the contracts described above were generating some 60 per cent. of contracted revenue.

In June, 1983 a major UK food retailer awarded DPCE a substantial contract for an initial three year period for the maintenance of its central computer systems.

Other significant customers include:

British Industry
Austin Rover Group (a subsidiary of B.L. Cars)
John Brown Engineers & Constructors
Hunting Engineering
George Outram & Company (a subsidiary of Lorrth)

Computer Services
Computer Aided Design Centre
Computer Uitwijk Centrum
Elstree Computing (a subsidiary of John Laing)
Sicon (a subsidiary of The British Petroleum Company)

Financial Services
Save & Prosper Group
Sentry Insurance (Management)

Sales and marketing

DPCE's marketing technique is to approach prospective customers with a view to making a presentation leading to a formal proposal and the negotiation of a maintenance contract. DPCE does little advertising as it considers that a direct approach to selected prospective customers is more cost effective. It does, however, produce a regular newsletter which is circulated to over five hundred organisations and individuals including existing and prospective customers.

DPCE seeks the custom of major companies and public sector institutions which have large computer installations. The directors consider that the potential market for its services is very substantial and that only a small percentage of computer maintenance is currently contracted to independent companies. They believe that this market share will increase as the benefits of independent computer maintenance become more widely recognised and successful performance and market exposure further enhance the credibility of companies such as DPCE.

There are certain trends in the computer industry which will affect DPCE and the service which it offers, but the directors do not consider they will be prejudicial to DPCE's growth. The most important are:

- a slow but definite trend towards remote diagnostics, whereby faults can be traced away from the machine and the faults rectified by semi-skilled staff; progress in this field to date has been limited, but in any event DPCE sees the separation of customers from a manufacturer's skilled engineering service as working ultimately in its favour;
- the improved reliability and reduced cost of equipment with a concomitant reduction of manufacturer's maintenance charges, particularly in respect of central processing units; this does not, however, result in a net reduction of DPCE's market as it is more than offset by the increased use, and greater sophistication, of the peripheral equipment attached to central processing units; and
- a trend towards distributed processing, in response to which DPCE has organised itself to provide maintenance on remotely located networks as well as central sites.

Experience with customers leads DPCE to believe that organisations with large and complex systems frequently perceive advantages in using independent maintenance, notably:

- competitive pricing resulting in cost savings;
- arrangements tailored specifically to the needs of customers, including if required, 24 hours per day presence of engineers specifically dedicated to the customer's site, thus increasing available system time;
- protection against withdrawal of maintenance by the manufacturer or equipment supplier;
- total systems maintenance of mixed equipment, eliminating contention between manufacturers over the allocation of responsibility for faults;
- control over capital expenditure because DPCE has no vested interest in up-grading the equipment or declaring it obsolete;
- greater freedom to purchase plug-compatible, add-on and second-user equipment, in order to make the best use of financial resources.

DPCE

DPCE Holdings plc

16. Share capital

The authorised and issued share capital at 31st March, 1983 was made up as follows:-

	Authorised £000	Issued and fully paid £000
"A" ordinary shares of 20p each	75	70
"B" ordinary shares of 25p each	925	175
11 per cent. convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each	750	750
	1,750	995

On 1st July, 1983 the capital was reorganised as referred to in note 17 below.

17. Subsequent changes in capitalisation

On 27th June, 1983, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and to be issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, the three non-executive directors each agreed to subscribe in cash at the striking price for 3,000 ordinary shares of 5p each.

Conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, by a special resolution of the Company dated 1st July, 1983:-

- the rights of the holders of the preference shares were altered to enable redemption at any date on 30 days' notice in writing by the Company;
- each of the existing "A" ordinary shares of 20p was sub-divided into 4 "A" ordinary shares of 5p each;
- each of the existing "B" ordinary shares of 25p was sub-divided into 5 "B" ordinary shares of 5p each;
- each "A" ordinary share and each "B" ordinary share of 5p was converted into 1 ordinary share of 5p;
- £245,230, being part of the amount standing to the credit of the share premium account and distributable reserves of the Company, was capitalised and the directors were authorised and directed to appropriate that sum by allotting 4,905,000 ordinary shares of 5p each, credited as fully paid, to the holders of the ordinary shares;

On 1st July, 1983, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and to be issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, 1,962,000 ordinary shares of 5p each were offered to existing shareholders for subscription by way of rights at a price of 170p per share.

18. Loan stock

The 16 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock 1983/88 ("the loan stock") is repayable at par on 31st December, 1988. The Company has the option to repay any part of the loan stock on or after 1st January, 1983 as follows:-

- at £105 per cent. before 31st December, 1983;
- at par after 31st December, 1983.

On 6th June, 1983 notice was given to the holders of the loan stock that the Company intends (conditionally upon the ordinary share capital issued and to be issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange) to repay the whole of the loan stock on or before 31st July, 1983 at £105 per cent.

19. Deferred taxation

In accordance with DPCE's accounting policy, no provision for deferred taxation has been made by DPCE or the Company at 31st March, 1983. The full potential liability at that date is set out below:-

	The Company £000	Consolidated £000
Accelerated capital allowances on fixed assets	—	411
Accelerated relief for contract establishment costs	—	100
	—	511

20. Capital commitments

Capital commitments are as follows:-

	The Company £000	Consolidated £000
Expenditure contracted for	—	64
Approved expenditure outstanding	—	—
	—	64

CURRENT COST ACCOUNTS

Consolidated current cost profit and loss accounts

	Notes	Years ended 30th June	Nine months ended 31st March
		1981 £000	1982 £000
Turnover		2,537	3,636
Profit before loan stock interest under the historical cost convention		550	756
Current cost operating adjustments	2	(110)	(115)
Current cost operating profit		540	741
Loan stock interest		(28)	(120)
Gearing adjustment		5	7
Current cost profit before taxation		517	628
Taxation		(235)	(290)
Current cost profit after taxation		282	338
Extraordinary item		(24)	—
Current cost profit for the period	4	258	338
Current cost earnings per ordinary share		2.7p	2.6p

Summarised consolidated current cost balance sheet at 31st March, 1983

	Notes	£000	£000
Fixed assets			968
Goodwill	3	—	1,499
Contract establishment costs		—	225
Net current liabilities		(313)	(498)
Monetary working capital		—	(711)
Other current liabilities		—	—
Net borrowings		—	—
Bank and cash balances		672	(78)
Loan stock		(750)	—
Share capital		—	995
Share premium		—	43
Current cost reserve	4	—	92
Other reserves	4	—	773
		—	1,903

Notes to the consolidated current cost accounts

1. Basis of preparation

The current cost accounts, which are in summarised form, have been prepared by reference to current cost principles in conformity with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16. The accounting policies are the same as those used in the historical cost accounts except as set out below:-

- Fixed assets and depreciation**
The gross current cost of plant and equipment and office equipment has been based on appropriate indices compiled by the government statistical service. The gross current cost of contract equipment has not been adjusted as this equipment is not increasing in cost.
- Contract establishment costs**
The gross current cost of contract establishment costs has been based on internally produced estimates incorporating DPCE's pay increases over the relevant periods.
- Monetary working capital**
Since net current liabilities enter no adjustments has been made for monetary working capital. The amount of net current liabilities has been included with net borrowings in calculating the gearing adjustment.
- Gearing**
The gearing adjustment represents that portion of the current cost adjustments which is attributable to the net borrowings and therefore is not taken into account when calculating the current cost profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders. The gearing adjustment has been calculated using the opening and closing current cost balance sheets.

2. Current cost operating adjustments

	Years ended 30th June	Nine months ended 31st March
	1981 £000	1982 £000
Depreciation	8	13
Amortisation of contract establishment costs	2	3
	10	16

3. Fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £000	Contract equipment £000	Office equipment £000	Total £000
Current cost	476	938	86	1,500
Less accumulated depreciation	(183)	(318)	(29)	(530)
Net current cost at 31st March, 1983	293	620	57	970

4. Movements on reserves

(a) Current cost reserves:-

	Years ended 30th June	Nine months ended 31st March
	1981 £000	1982 £000
At beginning of period	30	44
Revaluation surplus reflecting price changes:-		
Plant and equipment	13	26
Office equipment	2	1
Contract establishment costs	4	3
Gearing adjustment	(5)	(7)
At end of period	44	67
(b) Other reserves:-		
At beginning of period	114	18
Current cost profit for the period	258	338
Goodwill written off	—	(65)
Net transfers to head office	(98)	—
Dividends	(19)	(94)
Pre-acquisition reserves of the division	(237)	—
At end of period	18	197

AUDITED ACCOUNTS

Audited accounts of DPCE have not been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1983.

Yours truly,
COOPERS & LYBRAND
Chartered Accountants

Yours truly,
THORNTON BAKER
Chartered Accountants

APPENDIX 3 PROFIT ESTIMATE

The following are copies of letters to the directors of the Company from Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker, and from Lazards, relating to the profit estimate for the year ended 30th June, 1983:

The Directors,
DPCE Holdings plc,
6 Broad Street,
Wokingham,
Berkshire RG11 1AB.

Abacus House,
Gutter Lane,
Chislehurst,
London EC3V 8AH.

Fairfax House,
Fulwood Place,
London WC1V 6DW

1st July, 1983

Dear Sirs,

We have reviewed the accounting policies and calculations adopted in arriving at the profit estimate of DPCE Holdings plc and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th June, 1983 as set out in the paragraph headed "Profit Estimate" of the prospectus for the year ended 30th June, 1983. The profit estimate, for which you, as directors, are solely responsible, has been prepared under the historical cost convention, and is based on audited accounts for the nine months ended 31st March, 1983, management accounts for April and May, 1983 and an estimate of results for June, 1983.

In our opinion, the profit estimate, so far as the accounting policies and calculations are concerned, has been properly compiled and is presented on a basis consistent with the accounting policies normally adopted by DPCE Holdings plc and its subsidiaries.

Yours truly,
COOPERS & LYBRAND
Chartered Accountants

Yours truly,
THORNTON BAKER
Chartered Accountants

The Directors,
DPCE Holdings plc,
6 Broad Street,
Wokingham,
Berkshire RG11 1AB.

21 Moorfields,
London EC2P 2HT

1st July, 1983

Dear Sirs,

We have discussed with you, Coopers & Lybrand and Thornton Baker the profit estimate of DPCE Holdings plc and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th June, 1983 as set out in the prospectus to be dated 4th July, 1983. We consider that the profit estimate, for which you, as directors, are solely responsible, has been made after due and careful enquiry.

Yours truly,
for and on behalf of
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
David Vasey
Director

APPENDIX 4

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Changes to share capital

(a) At 4th July, 1981 the authorised share capital of the Company was £1,750,000 divided into 375,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each, 3,700,000 "B" ordinary shares of 25p each and 750,000 11 per cent. convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each ("the preference shares") of which 312,500 "A" ordinary shares, 650,000 "B" ordinary shares and all the preference shares were in issue and fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(b) On 9th November, 1981 15,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each were issued for cash at par.

(c) On 14th December, 1981 8,750 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each were issued for cash at £2 per share.

(d) On 14th February, 1983 50,000 "B" ordinary shares of 25p each were issued for cash at par upon the exercise by Thompson Clive Finance Limited and Candover Investments Limited of options to subscribe for that aggregate number of "B" ordinary shares.

(e) On 28th March, 1983 15,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20p each were issued for cash at £2 per share.

(f) On 27th June, 1983, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange, C. G. Clive, C. R. E. Brooke and L. G. Spafford each agreed to subscribe in cash at the striking price for 3,000 ordinary shares of 5p each.

(g) On 1st July, 1983:-

- the conversion rights attaching to the preference shares were abrogated and the articles of association of the Company were amended accordingly;
- conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List:-
 - the rights of the holders of the preference shares were altered to enable redemption at any date on 30 days' notice in writing by the Company;
 - each of the existing "A" ordinary shares of 20p was sub-divided into 4 "A" ordinary shares of 5p each;
 - each of the existing "B" ordinary shares of 25p was sub-divided into 5 "B" ordinary shares of 5p each;
 - each "A" ordinary share of 5p and each "B" ordinary share of 5p was converted into 1 ordinary share of 5p;
 - new articles of association were adopted;
 - 4,905,000 ordinary shares of 5p each were allotted credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves;
 - 8,000,000 unissued ordinary shares of 5p each were cancelled and the authorised share capital diminished accordingly;
 - authority was given to the directors pursuant to section 14 of the Companies Act 1980 to allot relevant securities (as defined in section 14(10) of the said Act) up to a maximum nominal amount of £240,185 during the period expiring on 30th June, 1988 and to allot equity securities (as defined in section 17(11) of the Companies Act 1980) for cash as if section 17(1) of the said Act did not apply to the allotment, such latter authority being limited to:-
 - the allotment of shares up to £40,000 in nominal amount;
 - the allotment of equity securities in connection with a rights issue, subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal or practical problems under any laws or requirements of any regulatory authority;
 - 1,962,000 ordinary shares of 5p each ("the rights issue shares") were offered to existing shareholders for subscription by way of rights at the minimum tender price;
 - conditionally upon the redemption of the preference shares, each of the 750,000 unclassified shares of £1 each arising therefrom was sub-divided into, and reclassified as, 20 ordinary shares of 5p each, and the articles of association were amended by the deletion of all references to the preference shares.

(h) Immediately following the Offer for Sale, the redemption of the preference shares and the subscriptions referred to in (f) above, the share capital of the Company will be £1,350,000 divided into 27,000,000 ordinary shares of 5p each, 11,781,000 of which will have been issued and fully paid or credited as fully paid.

2. Offer for Sale agreement

By an agreement dated 4th July, 1983 between (1) the Company (2) Thompson Clive Investments Limited, Thompson Clive Finance Limited, The British Petroleum Pension Trust Limited, Railway Pension Investments Limited, Candover Investments Limited, Electra Investment Trust plc, Investors in Industry plc, Lazard Investments Limited, Millard Bank Trust Company Limited, Murray Technology Investments plc, Prudential Assurance Company Limited, R.D. van Reijen, P. Perkins, C.G.E. Scotland, N.S. Orr, C.J. Brackley, A. Harvey, N.E. Smith, R.D. Stockley, D.C. Weston, J.D. Cassidy, J.M. Grieve-Green, R.J. Marshall, K.G. Meadows, E.H. Tordoff and D.A. Treves ("the vendors") (3) the directors and (4) Lazards, conditionally upon the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and now being issued being admitted to the Official List not later than 22nd July, 1983:-

- Lazards agreed to purchase from the vendors the rights to all the rights issue shares, to subscribe for such shares at the minimum tender price (including a premium of 165p per share), to purchase from the vendors 1,907,000 further ordinary shares of the Company of 5p each, and to offer such rights issue shares and further shares for sale on the terms that (subject to deduction of the commission and fee referred to below) Lazards would:-
 - in respect of the rights issue shares, pay the minimum tender price to the Company and the amount (if any) by which the striking price exceeds the minimum tender price to the vendors; and
 - in respect of such further shares, pay the striking price to the vendors;
- warranties were given to Lazards by the directors, and the Company has been indemnified against certain charges to taxation by all the vendor shareholders apart from Investors in Industry plc, whose proportion of such liability has been assumed by Candover Investments Limited. Investors in Industry plc has given Candover Investments Limited a limited current indemnity in accordance with its normal practice;
- the Company in respect of the rights issue shares and the vendors in respect of such further shares agreed to pay to Lazards a commission at the rate of 4.25p per share (exclusive of VAT) out of which Lazards would pay an underwriting commission of 2.125p per share (exclusive of VAT), and a fee to Cazeneuve & Co. as brokers to the Offer for Sale;
- the Company agreed to pay all other costs and expenses of and incidental to the Offer for Sale and the application for admission to the Official List, including the expenses of printing and advertising this prospectus, capital duty and a fee to Lazards of £35,000.

3. Directors' and other interests

(a) Taking into account the capitalisation issue referred to above, the directors held the equivalent of 2,040,000 ordinary shares at 30th June, 1983. They have agreed to sell 812,000 of these shares as part of the arrangements for the Offer for Sale, and not to sell any further shares for a period of one year thereafter.

- Contract establishment costs**
Expenditure incurred in establishing a maintenance contract is deferred and written off over the minimum estimated contract life. Contract establishment costs include amounts incurred in:-
 - recruiting and training staff for a contract;
 - employing the staff prior to the contract commencement; and
 - purchasing the relevant composite test materials and other documentation.
- Deferred taxation**
Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method for all timing differences except where the directors consider that no liability will arise in the foreseeable future.
- Foreign currencies**
Assets, liabilities and the results of overseas interests in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the relevant period.
Translation differences arising from the retranslation of the opening net investment in overseas interests are dealt with through reserves. All other differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.
- Pensions**
DPCE provides a non-contributory pension scheme for its UK employees which is funded in accordance with independent actuarial advice, any revision in the funding rate being implemented from the renewal date following the valuation.

2. Turnover analysis

	Years ended 30th June				Nine months ended 31st March	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Maintenance contracts	829	972	1,410	2,451	3,290	3,673
Other services	30	30	78	59	165	215
Sales of equipment	—	87	86	27	181	91
	859	1,089	1,574	2,537	3,636	3,979

3. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:-

	Years ended 30th June				Nine months ended 31st March	
	1978 £000	1979 £000	1980 £000	1981 £000	1982 £000	1983 £000
Directors' emoluments:-						
Directors' fees	—	—	—	4	18	15
Management remuneration	—	—	—	5	22	87
Other fees	—	—	—	5	20	14
Pension contributions	—	—	—	1	4	9
Depreciation	19	31	46	77	133	208
Amortisation of contract establishment costs	33	36	6	34	44	41
Lease of vehicles and equipment	29	54	88	139	200	210
Auditors' remuneration	—	—	—	10	11	12
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
and after crediting:-						
Interest receivable	2	11	20	19	52	40

In 1978, 1979 and 1980 the auditors' remuneration was borne by the Australian head office of DPCE Pty. There were no directors' emoluments in the years when the business was operated as a division of DPCE Pty. as there were no local directors.

4. Taxation

The taxation charge, which is based on the profits for the year or period, comprises:-

	Years ended 30th June				Nine months ended 31st March	
	1978 £000	1979 £000	1980 £000	1981 £000	1982 £000	1983 £000
United Kingdom corporation tax at 52 per cent.	78	70	134	235	273	200
Overseas taxation at 45 per cent.	—	—	—	—	17	32
	78	70	134	235	290	232

The taxation charge has been reduced by accelerated capital allowances on fixed assets and accelerated relief for contract establishment costs.

5. Extraordinary item

	Year ended 30th June, 1981
Professional fees and interest paid relating to the cost of financing and setting up the group structure (net of attributable taxation of £25,000)	24

6. Earnings per ordinary share

Earnings per ordinary share are based on the profit after taxation and preference dividend but before extraordinary item and on 9,810,000 ordinary shares of 5p each, being the number of ordinary shares in issue immediately prior to the share subscriptions referred to in note 17.

7. Net remittances to head office

These represent amounts remitted by the division to the Australian head office of DPCE Pty. prior to the acquisition of DPCE Pty. by DPCE (UK).

8. Dividends

	Years ended 30th June	Nine months ended 31st March
	1981 £000	1982 £000
"A" ordinary shares of 20p each	—	3
"B" ordinary shares of 25p each	—	8
11 per cent. convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each	19	83
	19	94

9. Acquisition of the division by DPCE (UK)

- Pre-acquisition reserves of the division represent the reserves of DPCE Pty. at the date of its acquisition by DPCE (UK).
- Purchase of business represents the payment to third parties in connection with the acquisition of the goodwill and other net assets of DPCE Pty.

10. Fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £000	Contract equipment £000	Office equipment £000	Total £000
Cost	362	938	76	1,376
Less accumulated depreciation	(123)	(318)	(23)	(464)
Net book value at 31st March, 1983	239	620	53	912

11. Goodwill

The goodwill in the consolidated balance sheet arises on the acquisition by DPCE (UK) of DPCE Pty. Subsequently DPCE Pty.'s assets, liabilities and business were transferred to DPCE (UK), which continues the trade. Although the goodwill arises on consolidation, it is supported by goodwill in DPCE (UK).

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MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Buying spree at Bammers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 4. Dealings end, July 15. Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 25.

Mr. Tucker Suleyman, the Turkish entrepreneur, has emerged as the reason behind the recent activity in Bammers Stores, the textile manufacturer and retailer.

Yesterday he announced the purchase of 2.23 million shares from the Vernon family, who control Bammers, at 15p a share. He also has an option to buy a further 2.23 million shares at 15p a share and another 839,000 at 24p a share.

If the options are exercised it takes his total holdings in the company to just under 15 per cent.

Shares of Bammers closed 1p higher at 26p, after 29p, valuing the entire company at £9.3m.

Last night Mr. Suleyman was coy about his plans for Bammers. "It's a good investment for me and helps us move away from manufacturing. The deal is attractive when you compare the share price against assets", he said. In the last set of accounts assets were quoted at 42p a share.

Meanwhile, the market is hoping that even if a full bid for Bammers is some way off, Mr. Suleyman's magic touch might

achieve the same as it did for Mellins. Last year when Mr. Suleyman took over as chairman the shares stood at a mere 10p.

Blomfield International, the effluent disposal group, made up for its late arrival yesterday when the shares started dealing on the USM. The 2 million shares placed by brokers Northcott at 50p a share opened at 108p before closing at 101p, a premium of 51p. Close observers now reckon the shares are worth between 150p to 200p within the next couple of months.

24p, yesterday they were trading at 168p.

The rest of the equity market remained in the doldrums not helped by the nervous opening on Wall Street and worse-than-expected money supply figures showing M3 up by 0.7 per cent against forecasts of 0.7 per cent.

The FT index fell below 700, closing 10.0 down at 691.8 - its

lowest since May 19. Dealers are becoming increasingly bearish and fear the market may be due for a sharp fall.

Fears of higher US interest rates and the banking figures left gilts with falls of up to 1p in nervous selling with another drab session by the pound on the foreign exchange leaving it 0.25 cents lower at \$1.5285.

Leading equities were nearly all marked lower. The exception was Bowers 1p up at 221p with dealers reporting heavy call option business as hopes of a possible bid from across the Atlantic continued to help the price. The market estimates that assets could be worth about £8 a share.

BICC was another firm spot, adding 3p to 233p, while Beecham came under pressure, losing 10p to 333p as another large line of the new shares came under offer. BOC Group also came under renewed selling pressure falling 3p to 208p still reflecting disappointment with

the group's poor performance in the US. Last week the shares stood as high as 330p.

Among the insurance companies, Eagle Star slipped 2p to 416p, after Monday's meeting.

Shares of ICC Oil Services, the oil rig services group, held steady at an all time high of 32p yesterday. Word is the company is soon to announce details of a major acquisition within the related services field.

with the institutions at the offices of brokers E. B. Savory Milne. Despite the continuing problems in the composite insurance market, Savory Milne think Eagle is well cushioned with its non-insurance business.

Its Grovewood subsidiary plays an increasingly important role and last year contributed 25 per cent of pre-tax profits with a figure of £17m against a total of £68m. Savory think the shares are still good value for money. Brokers Phillips & Drew put

the finishing touches to their latest circular on Satchell & Satchell, the Conservative Party's advertising agency.

However, the brokers are doubtful that the Government's election win will play a big role in Satchell's full-year profits. They are looking to an improvement in margins and recent acquisitions to set the trend for future profits growth.

The brokers forecast profits of £10m this year against £5.5m with £12.5m next year, including a full year's contribution from McCallum & McCall in the US of about £500,000. Phillips & Drew feel there is still some leeway in the share price and see it possibly as high as 550p in the short term.

A large sum of shares changing hands in the Far East produced a flurry of takeover speculation for Boustead, the commodity and trading group, as the shares rose 8p to 82p. Ultramar of Hongkong has bought Overseas Union Enterprises 5 million shares for an undisclosed sum.

This amounts to about 15 per cent of the share capital and has raised hopes that the deal may be shortly followed by a full bid.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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MEDIOBANK

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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LONGS

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price	Change	Yield
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A-B

Company	Price	Change	Yield
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Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%

C-E

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%

F-H

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%

I-K

Company	Price	Change	Yield
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%
Adams Leisure (10p Ord) (88a)	121.0	0.0	9.9%

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market rates (day's range)	Market rates (day's range)
July 5	July 5
New York 1.5280-1.5290	1 month 0.5285-0.5295
Montreal 1.5280-1.5290	3 months 0.5285-0.5295
Amsterdam 1.5280-1.5290	6 months 0.5285-0.5295
London 75.75-75.75	12 months 0.5285-0.5295
Copenhagen 14.14-14.14	19-20 prem 14.14-14.14
Helsinki 14.14-14.14	20-21 prem 14.14-14.14
Oslo 14.14-14.14	21-22 prem 14.14-14.14
Frankfurt 14.14-14.14	22-23 prem 14.14-14.14
Paris 178.178-178.178	23-24 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	24-25 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	25-26 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	26-27 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	27-28 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	28-29 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	29-30 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	30-31 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	31-32 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	32-33 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	33-34 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	34-35 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	35-36 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	36-37 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	37-38 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	38-39 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	39-40 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	40-41 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	41-42 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	42-43 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	43-44 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	44-45 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	45-46 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	46-47 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	47-48 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	48-49 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	49-50 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	50-51 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	51-52 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	52-53 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	53-54 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	54-55 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	55-56 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	56-57 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	57-58 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	58-59 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	59-60 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	60-61 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	61-62 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	62-63 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	63-64 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	64-65 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	65-66 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	66-67 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	67-68 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	68-69 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	69-70 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	70-71 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	71-72 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	72-73 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	73-74 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	74-75 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	75-76 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	76-77 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	77-78 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	78-79 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	79-80 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	80-81 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	81-82 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	82-83 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	83-84 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	84-85 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	85-86 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	86-87 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	87-88 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	88-89 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	89-90 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	90-91 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	91-92 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	92-93 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	93-94 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	94-95 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	95-96 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	96-97 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	97-98 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	98-99 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	99-100 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	100-101 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	101-102 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	102-103 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	103-104 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	104-105 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	105-106 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	106-107 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	107-108 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	108-109 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	109-110 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	110-111 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	111-112 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	112-113 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	113-114 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	114-115 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	115-116 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	116-117 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	117-118 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	118-119 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	119-120 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	120-121 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	121-122 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	122-123 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	123-124 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	124-125 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	125-126 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	126-127 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	127-128 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	128-129 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	129-130 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	130-131 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	131-132 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	132-133 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	133-134 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	134-135 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	135-136 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	136-137 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	137-138 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	138-139 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	139-140 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	140-141 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	141-142 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	142-143 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	143-144 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	144-145 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	145-146 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	146-147 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	147-148 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	148-149 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	149-150 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	150-151 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	151-152 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	152-153 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	153-154 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	154-155 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	155-156 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	156-157 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	157-158 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	158-159 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	159-160 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	160-161 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	161-162 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	162-163 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	163-164 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	164-165 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	165-166 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	166-167 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	167-168 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	168-169 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	169-170 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	170-171 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	171-172 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	172-173 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	173-174 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	174-175 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	175-176 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	176-177 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	177-178 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	178-179 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	179-180 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	180-181 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	181-182 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	182-183 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	183-184 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	184-185 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	185-186 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	186-187 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	187-188 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	188-189 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	189-190 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	190-191 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	191-192 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	192-193 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	193-194 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	194-195 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	195-196 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	196-197 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	197-198 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	198-199 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	199-200 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	200-201 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	201-202 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	202-203 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	203-204 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	204-205 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	205-206 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	206-207 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	207-208 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	208-209 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	209-210 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	210-211 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	211-212 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	212-213 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	213-214 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	214-215 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	215-216 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	216-217 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	217-218 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	218-219 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	219-220 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	220-221 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	221-222 prem 178.178-178.178
Geneva 178.178-178.178	222-223 prem 178.178-178.178
Basel 178.178-178.178	223-224 prem 178.178-178.178
Zurich 178.178-178.178	224-225 prem 178.178-178.178
Brussels 178.178-178.178	225-226 prem 178.178-178.178
Amsterdam 178.178-178.178	226-227 prem 178.178-178.178
Stockholm 178.178-178.178	227-228 prem 178.178-178.178
Copenhagen 178.178-178.178	228-229 prem 178.178-178.178
Helsinki 178.178-178.178	229-230 prem 178.178-178.178
Oslo 178.178-178.178	230-231 prem 178.178-178.178
Frankfurt 178.178-178.178	231-232 prem 178.178-178.178
Paris 178.178-178.178	232-233 prem 178.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 891.8 down 10.0
FT 100 81.08 down 0.52
Bargains 22.224
Datastream USM Leaders:
95.51 down 0.76
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 8,928.13 down 43.45
Hankkong Hang Seng Index
1,021.50 down 14.07
New York Dow Jones Industrial
Average (latest) 1,210.44
down 14.82
Amsterdam Index 148.2 down
1.3
Sydney AO Index 606.8 down
1.5
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 970.8 up 4.9

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5280 down 45 pts
DM 3.93 up 0.050
FF 11.7825 up 0.0075
Yen 367.75 down 0.75
Dollar
Index 125.7 up 0.3
DM 2.5680

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.5290
ECU 0.580880
SDR 0.697522

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9%
Finance House base rate 10%
Discount market loans week
fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9%
3 month DM 5%
3 month FF 14%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 10.50%
Fed Funds 9
Treasury long bond 9 17/32

PRICE CHANGES

Brown & T. 88p + 25p
H. Ingram 67p + 5p
B.L. 31p + 2p
Audiotronic 16.5p + 1p
Ldn. Shop 14.9p + 9p
Staffs. Potts 55p + 3p
Allied Plant 7p - 1p
A.I. Ind. 10.5p - 1.5p
Grattan 34p - 4p
Hankmax 28p - 3p
Hilford Docks 41p - 4p
Freemans 62p - 8p

TODAY

Interim: Blundell - Pemo-
glaze Hlgs.
Finance: Equity Consort Inv Tst.
Marston, Thompson and
Evershed.
Economic statistics: Adv.
energy statistics (May).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Altitude, 2 St Mary Ave, EC4
(12.30).
Case, Caxton Way, Watford
Business Park, Watford (noon).
C.E. Heath, Queens Rooms,
Balfour Exchange, 14/20 St Mary
Ave, EC3 (noon).
London & Northern Group,
Essex Hall, Essex Street, WC2
(3.00).
London Trust Company,
Connaught Rooms, Great
Queens Street, WC2 (noon).
J. Sainsbury, Plaistons
Hall, 1 London Wall, EC2
(noon).
William Sindall, Gonville
Hotel, Cambridge (12.15).
TR North American Invest-
ment Trust, Mermaid House,
2 Puddle Dock, EC4 (12.45).
Thomas Warrington &
Sons, Queens Hotel, City
Road, Chester (11.00).

● FRESH TALKS: A high-
level American Government
delegation has arrived in Lon-
don to continue talks with
British Government officials on
the dispute arising from the
Laker Airways crash in which
the British have forbidden two
British airlines from complying
with an American subpoena
demanding information.

● NIGERIA REFINANCING: Nigeria was expected to
sign an agreement with 24 creditor
banks to renege about \$1.6bn
in trade debt arrears. Govern-
ment officials were said to have
initiated an agreement in
London.

● CRODA SELL-OFF: The
Dutch Shell Group hopes to
conclude the £15m acquisition
of Croda International's syn-
thetic chemical division within
two months. The division is
expected to make pretax profits
of £500,000 on a turnover of
£28m this year.

● STEEL SLUMPS: Steel
output in the EEC was 15.3 per
cent down in the first five
months of the year against a
year earlier, it was announced
yesterday.

M3 well above target after 1.75% monthly rise

Surge in money growth dashes hopes of cut in interest rates

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A fresh surge in monetary growth last month has extinguished hopes of a further fall in interest rates in the coming weeks. It has also fuelled speculation that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will shortly reduce state spending in an attempt to curb a threatened overshoot in public borrowing.

The Bank of England said yesterday that the most widely watched measure of broad money, sterling M3, grew by an estimated 1.75 per cent in the four weeks to mid-June, a much bigger rise than expected.

Since February the money supply has grown at an annual rate of 16 per cent, well above the 11 per cent limit of the Government's target band.

But changes to the way the figures are adjusted for seasonal factors have led to a downward revision of monetary growth for earlier months. In the three months to May, sterling M3 is now estimated to have risen by

13.8 per cent at an annual rate, compared with the 15.7 per cent previously published.

A detailed breakdown of the money figures will not be available until next week. But separate statistics from the London clearing banks point to a sharp jump in bank lending last month, mainly for mortgages and to farmers, although the manufacturing sector also borrowed more.

The clearing banks put the underlying rise in bank lending at nearly £1bn and adding lending by other institutions could swell the total to nearer

£1,500m, more than at any time since last autumn.

The increase in bank lending, while unexpected, may not worry the authorities unduly. Industry loan demand remains low, and the Bank of England said in its *Quarterly Bulletin* last week that it expected personal borrowing to taper off later in the year.

Much more worrying is the evidence that state borrowing is continuing to run ahead of target. What at first looked like a soft government spending spree at the end of the 1982-83 financial year appears to have

continued into the present year.

Mr Lawson said in a radio interview last week that there were signs that spending was running too high. He had earlier told the Commons that "at a

share index slips below 700-mark

By Michael Clark

Share prices beat a hasty retreat yesterday after the worst day expected. Money supply figures and a nervous post-holiday opening on Wall Street.

The FT index of 30 leading shares fell below the 700-mark closing 691.3 at 5.15.

Gilt-edged bonds were also in a slump, with the 10-year gilt falling 1/2 p to 117 1/2.

Barclays is hoping that the underwriters will keep their shares for some time, rather than unload them on to a falling

market and depress the troubled new shares.

The troubles began last February when United decided to sack its then financial advisers Hill Samuel. This caused a three-month delay.

United leases new and second-hand IBM machines and sells new computers. It is a complex business beset by investor worries over the company maintaining sales growth - from £1m in 1978 to a projected £26.2m this year.

There is also the more practical point of where to find the right person to run Rank efficiently and in doing so, to carry the incumbent board with him.

Normally, companies are in a much worse state before board changes are demanded and management becomes much more attentive to shareholders' demands.

That is why the institutions, which include the Prudential Assurance, the National Coal Board and Save & Prosper, must be seen to get results.

There are a number of options. With 25 per cent of the shares, the institutions could let it be known that a

takeover bid might tempt them to part with their strategic holding. Alternatively, they could call a special shareholders' meeting and use their voting power to demand board resignations.

Both actions would take place in a glare of publicity - something that institutions, until recently at least, have liked to avoid in their relationships with companies.

However, having taken a public stand by announcing the recruitment of a new Rank commander at the group's annual meeting, it no longer does them credit to return to the method of coaxing changes behind closed doors.

Building societies in search of cash

The problems now besetting the building societies are highlighted by the publication of Nationwide building society's first-half results.

A slowdown in the growth of gross receipts, and increase in the rate of withdrawals and declining net receipts combined with the unprecedented demand for home loans to produce a decidedly uncomfortable situation.

Withdrawals as a percentage of gross receipts have risen from 67 per cent in 1979 to 75 per cent. In other words Nationwide, in common with most other building societies, is hanging on to a smaller proportion of its deposits.

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Argyll forms fourth biggest food group

By Wayne Lister

James Gulliver is to merge his Argyl Food group with Adamant Distilled Products to form Britain's fourth largest food and drinks company.

Mr Gulliver, who is chairman of both companies, is forthright about his determination to have Argyl's Presto supermarket chain ranking beside the big three of Tesco, and Sainsbury. It has taken him only four years of spectacular growth to reach his present position.

He acquired 900 Presto stores in a £104m takeover a year ago and says that he sees Sainsbury as his main competitor. The merger of ADP, one of the last independent Scottish distillers, with Allied's extensive food manufacturing interests, freezer company and 1,000 retail outlets, will give Mr Gulliver the ingredients he needs to begin own-label sales within a revamped Presto framework.

Mr Gulliver sales this year to reach £1,500m, producing pretax profits of £30m. He forecasts an accelerating growth once the present £100m development programme reaches fruition. Another 32 Presto stores are planned to open within the next year.

The combined group will have a stock market capitalization of £225m and will immediately rank as one of the top 50 British companies in terms of sales.

The merger will be effected through James Gulliver Associates which will be formed into a new holding company, Argyl Group. James Gulliver Associates owns 7.1 per cent of Argyl and 11.9 per cent of ADP.

No details of the merger were disclosed, but Samuel Montagu, the merchant bankers representing Argyl and N. M. Roth-
schild, representing ADP, expect to have the terms agreed within three weeks and the deal completed by September.

The directors of the two companies said the ADP share-

GULLIVER'S EMPIRE

Argyl
Market capitalization £170m
Issued shares 137m
Sales £1,200m
Main stores:
Presto (900 outlets)
Liptons (130)
Temples (in Scotland)
Cordon-Rouge freezer centres.

ADP
Market capitalization £65m
Issued shares 36m
Sales £170m
Products:
House of Stewart Scotch (US and Exports)
Highland Mist, Scott's Royale and Royal Cress
O.V.D. dark rum (Scottish brand)
Bardinet brandy
Tequila and bourbon brands in US.
More than 300 retail outlets.

holders can expect to own a generous 20 per cent of the combined group, primarily because of the sharply improved profitability of ADP. Much of that profit arises from ADP's lucrative American takeover of the Barton Brands distillers group last October for £22m.

ADP announced pretax profits of £4.7m for the year ended March against £1.2m the year before. That was earned on sales of £176.8m against £72.9m last year. Barton group contributed 50 per cent of those profits.

Shareholders can expect total dividends of 2.75p per share compared with 2p a year earlier.

Mr Gulliver says that the merger will remove a conflict of interest, enabled ADP to sell its products through the Argyl chain and allow the strong cash flow of Argyl to help reduce ADP's heavy borrowings.

Mr Gulliver was chairman of the Fine Fare food chain at the age of 33. He left in 1973 with a "few hundred thousands" and bought Oriel Foods for £2m. He sold it a year for £11m "enabling me to make a modest personal fortune".

Schroder Wagg picks young chief

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Schroders is appointing Mr Win Bischoff, 42, a German national, as the youngest chairman of its merchant bank J. Henry Schroder Wagg. He succeeds Mr John Hall, who has run the bank for six years, in October. Mr Hall, who is 57, will continue as a director as well as joint deputy chairman of Schroders, the parent company.

Lord Airlie, chairman of Schroders, said yesterday that naming the merchant bank was an arduous task and the decision was made some time ago to give some of the younger blood its head.

In the City the blue-blooded Schroder Wagg is perceived to have slipped in the merchant bank ratings, particularly in corporate finance. Thomas Tilling, recently bought by BTR, replaced Schroder Wagg, its long-standing adviser, with S. G. Warburg to try to fight off the BTR bid.

Mr Bischoff said the bank's market share of foreign business was well up this year but conceded that perhaps it needed to publicise itself better and be more aggressive.

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United Leasing's rights call flops

By Our Financial Staff

United Leasing's new issue has been a flop. The computer leasing company announced that only 50 per cent of its offer of 4,107,143 shares - a third of the equity - was taken up at a price of 140p.

Trading starts next Monday and the remaining shares will be allotted by advisers Barclays Merchant Bank and lead underwriters Phillips and Drew. Barclays is hoping that the underwriters will keep their shares for some time, rather than unload them on to a falling

market and depress the troubled new shares.

The troubles began last February when United decided to sack its then financial advisers Hill Samuel. This caused a three-month delay.

United leases new and second-hand IBM machines and sells new computers. It is a complex business beset by investor worries over the company maintaining sales growth - from £1m in 1978 to a projected £26.2m this year.

There is also the more practical point of where to find the right person to run Rank efficiently and in doing so, to carry the incumbent board with him.

Normally, companies are in a much worse state before board changes are demanded and management becomes much more attentive to shareholders' demands.

That is why the institutions, which include the Prudential Assurance, the National Coal Board and Save & Prosper, must be seen to get results.

There are a number of options. With 25 per cent of the shares, the institutions could let it be known that a

takeover bid might tempt them to part with their strategic holding. Alternatively, they could call a special shareholders' meeting and use their voting power to demand board resignations.

Both actions would take place in a glare of publicity - something that institutions, until recently at least, have liked to avoid in their relationships with companies.

However, having taken a public stand by announcing the recruitment of a new Rank commander at the group's annual meeting, it no longer does them credit to return to the method of coaxing changes behind closed doors.

Building societies in search of cash

The problems now besetting the building societies are highlighted by the publication of Nationwide building society's first-half results.

A slowdown in the growth of gross receipts, and increase in the rate of withdrawals and declining net receipts combined with the unprecedented demand for home loans to produce a decidedly uncomfortable situation.

Withdrawals as a percentage of gross receipts have risen from 67 per cent in 1979 to 75 per cent. In other words Nationwide, in common with most other building societies, is hanging on to a smaller proportion of its deposits.

Nationwide has been quicker than most in reacting to the changing circumstances, raising £65m during the first half of this year from the money markets by the issue of negotiable bonds.

The interesting statistic will be the overall figures for money market fund-raising, expected to be a gross £100m during June. If the societies are to raise new money in the immediate future, this is the most likely source.

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Norcros p.l.c. pre-tax profit a record £28.3m

Ken Roberts, Chairman, reports:

Trading Profit up 15.3% to £30.7m
Borrowings reduced
Earnings per share up 9.4%

Financial summary of year to 31st March 1983

	1983	1982
External sales	£355.5m	£332.3m
Exports	£53.5m	£40.5m
Profit before taxation	£28.3m	£25.1m
Earnings per ordinary share	15.97p	14.60p
Total ordinary dividend	6.32p	5.88p
Final recommended dividend 4.24p (1982—3.92p)		

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 1st August, 1983.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and Corporate Brochure are available from:

The Company Secretary, Norcros p.l.c.,
Spencers Wood, Reading, Berks RG7 1NT.



This abridged profit and loss account is an extract from the full accounts for the year ended 31st March 1983, on which the report of the auditors is unqualified. The accounts have not yet been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Investors: racy image, cautious view

Finance for Industry, the bank-owned institution which this week acquires a new name—Investors in Industry—and a new racy image, has revealed a cautious attitude towards the country's ability to pull out of recession.

Lord Caldecote, the chairman, announcing the group's results for the year to the end of March, disclosed that bad debt provisions had been increased to a record £30.8m from £19.7m the previous year, "which in our view means that the effects of the recession will continue."

Resulting pretax profits for 1982-83 were £25m, compared with £28.2m but the balance sheet remains as strong.

The organization, now to be known under the clumsy title of the 3i Group, has proved itself to be far from inept in surviving the ravages of the last three years and now holds equity shares which cost £24.9m but have a current valuation of £239.7m.

New investments last year were only slightly lower at £261m, bringing the group's total investments to more than £1,000m. Earnings per share were 16.1p (19.1p) and a total dividend of 7p per share (6p) is proposed.

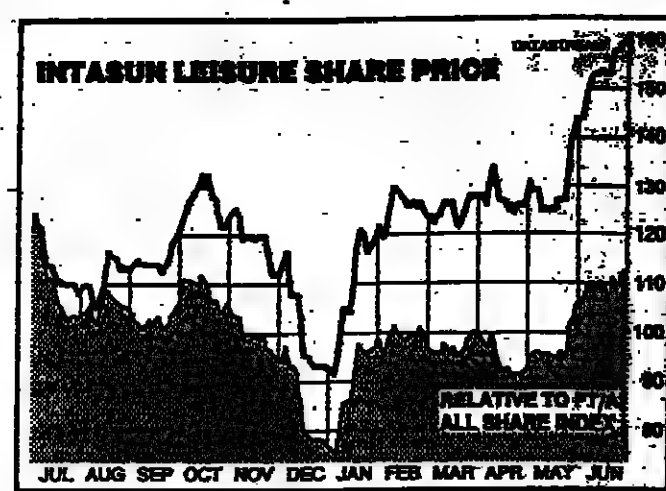
The 3i shareholders—the Bank of England and the clearing banks—should be well pleased with its performance although it is clear that the new attempts to jazz up the corporate identity indicate a fear of growing competition.

Certainly, there seems to be no shift in the old FFI policy of offering capital and loans to the traditional sectors of industry, to small companies through the

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, and to new high risk ventures through Technical Development Capital, now called the Ventures Division.

This concentration on the traditional sectors, like the West Midlands mechanical engineering industry, has hit FFI to the tune of more than 400 business failures in the last two years and the need to write off £25m of investment. Now there is a belief that the rot has been stopped.

The sheer size of the 3i group should guarantee its continued success. Last year, its income fell by £3.5m but it still achieved a total of £15.7m and also managed to raise £189m in overseas markets, particularly New York, Switzerland and Japan, where many 3i customers would find difficulty. The ability to raise funds where others cannot will be its most valuable asset and contribution, over the next few years.



Intasun

Leisure Group
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £14.52m (£14.07m)
Stated earnings 24.3p (19.8p)
Turnover £141.65m (£114.11m)
Net final dividend 2.8p net making 4p net (3.5p)
Share price 158 Yield 3.6
Dividend payable 25.8.83

Mr Harry Goodman, Intasun's ebullient chairman, was justifiably smiling yesterday. Despite last year's problems in the package holiday trade, including heavy discounting to maintain volumes, Intasun's results were up to expectations. More particularly, prospects for this summer look better.

Intasun, with its new acquisitions, was 24 per cent up on last year. Excluding the new acquisitions leaves the mainstream businesses with an 8 per cent rise. Possibly half that increase, however, is from growth in the company's new venture in coach holidays.

Intasun's figures are flattered by the fact that the financing costs associated with buying a Boeing 737 in addition to the Air Europe fleet. Another place is due in the last few days of the current year's balance sheet. The spreading of charges was worth £1.2m in the year just reported.

The advantageous four-year cross-leasing deal with British Airways on the Boeing aircraft acquisition, which keeps the Air Europe aircraft busier during the winter, will not apply to the additional 737.

Intasun, including the new acquisitions such as the expanding Club 18-30, could see a 27 per cent or more improvement this summer, according to Mr Goodman.

This has led the City to expect at least £17.5m in the next full year and probably more. A final dividend of about 4.5p at the minimum could be expected.

Elsewhere in the holiday sector, Horizon has been losing market share as it has stuck to prices.

Cosmos has also been hit although it is one of the beneficiaries in the late booking period.

In April trade estimates put Intasun bookings down 7 per cent while Thomson was 16 per cent up.

The question that remains is how Horizon will react especially as Intasun's share price is crossing over that of Horizon. If as seems likely Horizon follows the Thomson trend to keener prices it could increase pressures on Intasun which has profited from being towards the lower end of the price range.

DPCE

City stages are likely to be out in force again this week filing in their applications for the offer for sale by tender of 3,869,000 shares in DPCE Holdings, Britain's largest independent computer maintenance company.

The minimum tender price is 170p, but experience of high-tech flotations suggests that the striking price will be fixed at 200p or above. DPCE has an impressive client base of 47 blue-chip customers and maintains 120 makes of computer equipment. The directors are looking for pretax profits of £1.3m on a turnover of £5.45m in the year which ended on June 30, giving compound growth of 44 per cent in pretax profits and 45 per cent in revenue over the past five years.

Earnings per share after the reorganization will be 7.5p gross. At the minimum tender price the shares on what looks like a fancy 29 times last year's earnings.

However, the DPCE board says it has only small slice of Britain's £200m market for computer maintenance, while there is also growth potential in the US and continental Europe. Longer term shareholders as well as stage should make money.

The People's Bank of China announces that loans to state enterprises "affecting the national economy" will be fixed at a 7.2 per cent prime rate. Loans to small and outdated firms, or those with low turnover and high debt, will be at more than prime. Could this be the new HMG approach to certain nationalized industries?

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Independent Newspapers: Dublin-based Newspapers plans to make a one-for-four rights issue at 118p a share to raise £3.57m (118p) after expenses. The board expects to pay an unchanged total dividend of 11p net (11.58p gross) on the enlarged capital.

Glass Glover Group
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £495,000 (£492,000)
Stated earnings, 3.35p (3.54p)
Turnover, £25.57m (£24.82m)
Net interim dividend, 1.25p (1.125p).

Gordon & Gotch Holdings
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.12m (£1.14m)
Stated earnings, 11.19p (11.73p)
Turnover, £35.45m (£35.14m)
Net dividend, 7.5p (7.5p)

Textured Jersey
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit, £306,000 (£345,000)
Stated earnings, 7.15p (13.52p)
Turnover, £11.34m (£10.84m)
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p)

Tex Abrasives
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £138,000 (£187,000)
Stated earnings, 4.2p (6.9p)
Turnover, £3.16m (£4.53m)
Net dividend, 3.25p (3.25p)

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Official Market Report

Prices in pounds per metric ton

Silver in ounces per fine ounce

Standard Cathodes

Three months

Three months

Three months

Three months

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LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

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Gulliver and his expansive travels

Cauten barges his way to a ban

By Michael Seely

Steve Cauten was given a 12-day suspension for reckless riding after finishing third on Hollywood Party in the Ward Hill Bumbury Cup at Newmarket yesterday. The stewards had no alternative but to invoke the automatic rule which entails this minimum sentence for a first offence of this nature during a season by a senior jockey.

Cauten's ban will run from July 14 to 25 inclusive. This means that he will miss his mount on Diamond Shoal for Ian Balding in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot. The authorities had given Cauten a warning for his action. Cauten had barged his way through two furlongs from home after being trapped against the far rail. The pair caused serious interference to Brian Taylor and Aswan.

In a thrilling finish to the race itself, Lester Eggey drove Mummy's Treasure to a narrow victory over Gambler's Dream. This result was a triumph for the judgment of Patrick Haslam who had timed Mummy's Treasure's training superbly. "You have to get these matters 100 per cent right. There is no margin for error," was his justifiable post-race comment.

Cauten may well have been cast as the human villain of a glorious afternoon by the stewards. But without a shadow of a doubt the equine heroine of the day was Chapel Cottage. Michael Easterby won the 1977 1000 Guineas with Mrs McCarty and the 1976 sprinters triple crown with Lockmager, but the talented trainer holds an equally high opinion of Chapel Cottage.

Whip hand: Billy Newnes drives Quilted (right) past Khaipur and John French in the Princess of Wales Stakes

He was wildly excited as he groped for words afterwards. "She's the best I've ever trained. She's in a different class to Mrs McCarty. She's as good as Stili".

No one who had watched Edward Hide bring the daughter of Mayday Melody home four lengths clear of Nophe will need much convincing that we have seen an outstanding performer. Easterby has always been an outstanding judge of a yearling and would have given far more than the 16,000 guineas that he finally bid for Chapel Cottage at Doncaster. "I'd have given up to 30,000 guineas for her."

The trainer knew that Chapel Cottage was something out of the ordinary at an early stage of her career. "You can always tell. It's the way they look, the way they move and the way they go about the job." Congratulations are also due to Mrs Rowena Sutton, the winner's Yorkshire breeder. Chapel Cottage will now be aimed at races like the Lowther Stakes at York and the Cheveley Park Stakes.

The result of the other pattern race, the Princess of Wales Stakes, was a triumph for the form book and a boost for classic form when the Irish Sweep Derby fourth, Quilted, proved too strong for the Ascot Gold Cup runner up, Khaipur, and John French. Moroccan dropped back behind a further four lengths just behind the fourth placed Awasil.

The bold and cheerful Mick O'Toole said that Quilted had now earned the right to run in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. "Quilted bruised a foot earlier in the season and his Corragh race was his first for 11 weeks. He is now entitled to go to Ascot. Amazingly this was the skillful Irish trainer's first runner on the July course and it was also Billy Newnes's first mount for O'Toole."

It was certainly not the first successful visit to Newmarket for Guy Harwood's horses. The dynamic Sussex entrepreneur made a flamboyant return to the scene when Greville Starkey produced Roussillon to overwhelm his rivals in the Planetary Maiden Stakes.

The stable has been 'out of form recently, but the victory of Roussillon coupled with that of Ven Matrezo at Windsor the night before suggests that all is well again.

Henry Cecil's two-year-olds continued in invincible form when Defeating Dancer and Piggott had experienced no difficulty in landing the odds on 9-2 laid on Shaikh Mohammed's colt and it will be able to win a pattern race with him. "I'm sure he'll stay six furlongs," the four-time champion trainer said.

getting leg weary in the final furlong, he still has enough in reserve to beat the favourite, Rehal.

Another course record was broken when Numinant took the unusual route up the far rail to win the Rose Handicap. He set a time of 1min 8.9sec, breaking the six-furlong record established 21 years ago by Mercur. His owner, Andrew Sothman, set his heart on winning the six-furlong Stewards Cup at Goodwood, although his trainer, John Bosley, considers the gelding is better over seven.

Russian Roubles confirms promise

It was no more than a stroll in the sunshine for Russian Roubles, who was given the kid glove treatment by Pat Eddery when beating two rivals in the Welsh Derby at Chepstow yesterday. The race was as good as over when Eddery took the colt to the front three furlongs out. His official one length winning margin over Norcor in no way reflects the ease of his victory. He was asked to a center passing the post.

"I always said Russian Roubles would win a Derby - I didn't know it would be at Chepstow," His trainer, John Dunlop, said. "It was an ideal race for him. He's still rather immature and I consider he will be a much better horse next in the Welsh Derby at Chepstow. Gordon Stakes at Goodwood later this month."

Leonidas bounced off the hard ground like a rubber ball to set a track record in the Rhododendron Handicap to clock 2min 41.4sec, four tenths of a second faster than the previous mile and a quarter record set four years ago. Although he was

getting leg weary in the final furlong, he still has enough in reserve to beat the favourite, Rehal.

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Encore a formality for Chief Singer

By Michael Seely

Two-year-old colts and three-year-old fillies will hold centre stage at Newmarket today. Chief Singer is hard to oppose in the July Stakes. Despite his starting price of 20-1, Chief Singer was strongly fancied when he won the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot.

The colt's gallops with Yearwork had been so extraordinary that Ron Shearer had been unable to believe the evidence of his own eyes. However, the way in which the two-year-old lengthened his stride to go clear in the last furlong must have brought great joy to his connections.

Of his opponents Kalma has won his only two races in good style for the Aga Khan and Fikre Johnson Houghton. The Newmarket and Bath winner, Captain Singletree, is the representative of Guy Harwood's powerful Stable. The chances of Indigo Jones and Ben Hanbury's Kramling Bull have also been boosted by the way in which Chief Singer would come as something of a surprise.

The Child Stakes sees a rematch between Royal Heroine and Favourite, who finished second and third, respectively, to Ma Biche in the 1000 Guineas. At the weights it is difficult to oppose Royal Heroine, but Ma Biche is a very strong contender. The whole programme is packed with interest. In the opening Bernard van Coten Stakes Eloquent Air can improve on the form shown in his Salisbury victory and prove too good for Meraval.

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Ricketts has narrow win at Royal Show

By Jenny MacArthur

Derek Ricketts and Mrs Sue Weybridge's Money Market gained the first three horses until the point where the clock had stopped. From watching the video it was clear that Disney Way's time up until the last fence was sufficiently ahead of Skelton to award him the first prize. Skelton and Geoff Glazard on Apollo, originally placed third, were made the joint second winners.

Earlier yesterday the honorable Mrs R N Crossley had the difficult task of judging the in-hand hunter classes. The three-year-old gelding class was of a particularly high standard. Mrs Crossley spent some time deciding between Mrs Basil Samuel Brollin, the eventual winner, and Mr J F Brown's High Flyer. Brollin, who is a half-brother of the double champion, Reserve Mr Basil Samuel's Knight, was at Lockinge, Oxfordshire, then went on to win the Norman Crow Cup for the young hunter championships and was the supreme hunter champion.

In the latter class the reserve champion was the heavyweight brood mare Horn, owned by Mr and Mrs R J Barrington. In the latter class the reserve champion was the heavyweight brood mare Horn, owned by Mr and Mrs R J Barrington.

The appeal committee finally decided to award the first prize to Skelton, the second to Glazard and the third to Ricketts.

Edmonton (Agencies) - The gymnast, Yuri Koryukov, and the swimmer, Irina Laricheva, took their haul of medals to four gold each as the Soviet Union continued to dominate the World Student Games on Monday.

Korolyov added two individual titles to his successes in the team and overall competitions, while Miss Laricheva underlined her freestyle supremacy with 400 metres and relay victory. Their efforts left the Russians with 21 gold medals, 18 ahead of China, who are in second place, after four days.

Miss Laricheva added the 400 metres medal to those for the 200 metres and completed her programme by anchoring the 4 x 100 metres relay team to victory over the United States and Canada. Her compatriots won three other titles in the pool, headed by Sergei Zabolotnov, who broke the European 200 metres backstroke record by 0.23 with a time of 2 min 04.2 sec.

A Canadian, Mike West, broke the Australian Mark Kerry's record with a Commonwealth best of 2 min 01.63 sec, which gave him the bronze. Vladimir Shostakov, the previous European record holder, was second.

In gymnastics, the Russians won four gold medals in the men's individual events. Korolyov, a 20-year-old from Vladimir near Moscow, won the floor exercises gold and shared the pommel horse with Alexander Popovikov.

Results from Edmonton

Swimming: 100m freestyle: 1. S. Belyukov (USSR), 52.51sec; 2. J. Taylor (GB), 52.52; 3. A. Schmidt (USSR), 52.53; 4. J. Taylor (GB), 52.54; 5. J. Taylor (GB), 52.55; 6. J. Taylor (GB), 52.56; 7. J. Taylor (GB), 52.57; 8. J. Taylor (GB), 52.58; 9. J. Taylor (GB), 52.59; 10. J. Taylor (GB), 52.60.

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Newmarket

Total: Double 3.10, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.

Drawn: no advantage.

Television (TV 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races).

2.0 BERNARD VAN COTEN STAKES (2-y-o: £4,142; 70) (10 runners)

102 ELEGANT AIR (D) 12.50, 13.50, 14.50, 15.50, 16.50, 17.50, 18.50, 19.50, 20.50, 21.50, 22.50, 23.50, 24.50, 25.50, 26.50, 27.50, 28.50, 29.50, 30.50, 31.50, 32.50, 33.50, 34.50, 35.50, 36.50, 37.50, 38.50, 39.50, 40.50, 41.50, 42.50, 43.50, 44.50, 45.50, 46.50, 47.50, 48.50, 49.50, 50.50, 51.50, 52.50, 53.50, 54.50, 55.50, 56.50, 57.50, 58.50, 59.50, 60.50, 61.50, 62.50, 63.50, 64.50, 65.50, 66.50, 67.50, 68.50, 69.50, 70.50, 71.50, 72.50, 73.50, 74.50, 75.50, 76.50, 77.50, 78.50, 79.50, 80.50, 81.50, 82.50, 83.50, 84.50, 85.50, 86.50, 87.50, 88.50, 89.50, 90.50, 91.50, 92.50, 93.50, 94.50, 95.50, 96.50, 97.50, 98.50, 99.50, 100.50, 101.50, 102.50, 103.50, 104.50, 105.50, 106.50, 107.50, 108.50, 109.50, 110.50, 111.50, 112.50, 113.50, 114.50, 115.50, 116.50, 117.50, 118.50, 119.50, 120.50, 121.50, 122.50, 123.50, 124.50, 125.50, 126.50, 127.50, 128.50, 129.50, 130.50, 131.50, 132.50, 133.50, 134.50, 135.50, 136.50, 137.50, 138.50, 139.50, 140.50, 141.50, 142.50, 143.50, 144.50, 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4th Floor, Abbot House, 1/3 Grosvenor St., London W1

Telephone 01-491 7499

Executive Secretary/Personal Assistant

Ronco Teleproducts (UK) Limited, through their subsidiary Ronco Europe Limited, also headquartered at Clapham, SW2, are expanding their TV merchandising business in both the music and product divisions. Two exceptional opportunities exist for highly competent qualified Personal Secretaries/Assistants. The workload is heavy and fast moving but interesting and would appeal to career-oriented administrators, possessing all the necessary secretarial skills including word processing and experience of mechanised office systems. The remuneration package is flexible and can be correlated to the experience of the successful applicant.

Write a short letter of application including a CV in the first instance to Mr A. Noughton, General Manager, Ronco Teleproducts (UK) Limited, Elmsfield Park, 11 Lyham Road, London, SW2 5DZ.

SECRETARY

to Development Manager & Hostels Manager

Experienced Secretary needed for Development Manager & Hostels Manager of National Housing Association. In the frequent absence of both managers the Secretary will be responsible for dealing with queries and emergencies. Good formal skills a pleasant and efficient telephone manner and plenty of initiative required. Salary £8,264 to £8,154 x £1,134 inner London weighting, 4 weeks holidays. Company pension scheme available.

Application form from Rosemary Day, CHURCH ARMY HOUSING, Welford House, 112a Shurland Road, W9 2EL or telephone 289 2241.

The Susan Mills PORTFOLIO

Senior Secretaries

A job to hold your interest, stretch your talents to the full, offer you progress and provide the material rewards you deserve?

We can match your career ambitions with an individual top job opportunity through our highly personalised service. This is no empty promise - come and talk to us and arrange a first rate job for yourself today.

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This is an extremely well paid position for a bright, well educated, confident, energetic, well organised and French speaking, to work in the City. The duties will be a mixture of PA and general secretarial work and will be for a person who can work under pressure. Excellent on benefits.

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(Age 25-40)

An immediate vacancy exists for a well educated secretary to work for a large professional firm situated near London Bridge Station.

For this position you will need to have recent experience at senior secretarial level, good shorthand and audio ability and an interest in word processing. Maturity, common sense and a flexible working attitude are very necessary requirements.

In return we can offer a pleasant working environment, good salary with regular reviews, excellent sports and social facilities, pension scheme and interest-free season ticket loan.

Please forward C.V., giving current salary and daytime telephone number, to:

Mrs Irene Bryant
PRICE WATERHOUSE

Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge St.

London SE1 9SY

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Must have the charm to deal with clients and staff. Strong sales and administration experience. All this, plus dedication to a company that has a reputation for an exclusive shop, specialising in modern and antique objects. Age 30/40. Sal £8,000-£10,000 to start commensurate with experience.

Please call Mrs Byzantine
NORMA SKEMP

(Personnel Services Ltd.)

222-5091

SENIOR SECRETARY TO £9,000

A world famous company manufacturers of a luxury and exclusive product seek a mature Secretary to a Senior Executive. You should be a good organiser, with a bright, cheerful personality. A stable work history and at least 1000/50 skills are essential.

A well known International Design Consultancy seeks a PA/Secretary to a main Board Director. Help set up client presentations and PR events. Excellent offices, salary review in 3 months and Gordon Blue restaurant. 110/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

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to Registrar of Statutory Body

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TRI-LINGUAL PA

c £9,000

A major City organisation requires an intelligent, high calibre PA/Secretary to work for their Chief Executive. Candidates must have fluent French and Spanish plus excellent organisational skills (100/50); working knowledge of Italian an asset. Very much a career position where the ability to work under pressure is important. Age 25-35.

YOUNG
P.A. Secretary
£8,500

Enjoy the fast moving sophisticated and busy environment of a major American bank's Corporate Finance Dept as PA to a very go-ahead senior American Executive. Heavy PA experience with a lot of pressure. Skills must be 100/50. Career opportunity, 25-35 years. Excellent large benefits and paid overtime.

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Little time and dynamic information company where you will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company. With lots of initiative, you will be able to take on a variety of tasks and will be able to take on a variety of tasks and will be able to take on a variety of tasks.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH
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Responsible for training personnel for the company. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company. With lots of initiative, you will be able to take on a variety of tasks and will be able to take on a variety of tasks.

SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
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MARY OVERTON

RECRUITMENT LIMITED
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SENIOR SECRETARY

c £9,000

A well presented, bright secretary with excellent skills is needed to work in a stimulating job within the Treasury Department of this prestigious international company. Capacity to department efficiently in boss's absence. Speeds 120/60. Age 28-35.

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Freehold, Four Floor House in excellent condition. Centrally situated in a quiet area. Furnished and carpeted throughout. 4/5. Bedrooms, 1 1/2 bathrooms, 3 sitting rooms, well-fitted, 2150,000.

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Rapallo, 3 bedrm, panoramic view, 150 sq. m. Overlooking sea. 2/3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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South of France. 2/3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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COSTA DEL SOL. Dutch owner, owner seeks purchaser for villa 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Calpe/Moraira Villas for sale. 2/3 bedrooms with swimming pool, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Flat on Guadalupe Golf Course. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Montreux, Costa Blanca, Villa. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Leiston, Costa Blanca, Villa. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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• Passenger lift

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Recently converted to very high standard. 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Modern studio in purpose built block. Kitchen, bathroom, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Immaculate, superior 2 bed room flat, large reception room, 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Superb new bright 3 bed conversion. 2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

STREETLEY

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

YORKSHIRE

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

STREETLEY

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

DEVELOPMENTAL HOUSE PETERBOROUGH

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

CHARMING COTTAGE NR DEVIZES

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

WELSH BARN

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

Wokingham Station 1 1/2 mile

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

Isle of Skye

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

SAUNTON, NORTH DEVON

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

SHOREHAM

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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BRIGHTON

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

ST. CORNWALL

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

PROPERTY WANTED

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SE12

2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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Riverside Flat BATTERSEA

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2150,000. 2150,000. 2150,000.

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SW11

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LONDON W1M 0LS
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An excellent brick and stone country house set in its own landscaped grounds of 4 acres with excellent recreational facilities and having uninterrupted views reaching over the main river. The house is a 17th century building with a 19th century wing. It has 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, a large hall, a billiard room, a games room, a library, a study, a dining room, a kitchen, a breakfast room, a terrace, a garden, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a croquet lawn, a golf course, a riding school, a stables, a garage, a workshop, a laundry, a store, a cellar, a boiler house, a garage, a workshop, a laundry, a store, a cellar, a boiler house.

One 3 Bedroom Manor House plus 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 sitting rooms, 2 study rooms, 2 office rooms, 2 library rooms, 2 games rooms, 2 billiard rooms, 2 tennis courts, 2 croquet lawns, 2 golf courses, 2 riding schools, 2 stables, 2 garages, 2 workshops, 2 laundries, 2 stores, 2 cellars, 2 boiler houses.

MARKET TOWN
AYLESBURY

Exceptional 17th-century listed period house in convenient area. Pleasant drawing room and dining room. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. House has beautiful large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. 2 more acres (approx. 2000 sq. ft.) available for sale.

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Spacious, elegant mansions (14 and 2nd floor). Within 1950 sq. ft. detached house, gas C.H.F., central heating, 10 rooms, 1 large hall, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 study rooms, 2 office rooms, 2 library rooms, 2 games rooms, 2 billiard rooms, 2 tennis courts, 2 croquet lawns, 2 golf courses, 2 riding schools, 2 stables, 2 garages, 2 workshops, 2 laundries, 2 stores, 2 cellars, 2 boiler houses.

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Mediterranean magic can carry you away

Buying property abroad has always been a hazardous business. A different language, culture and legal system have all combined to make the property buyer cautious of parting with substantial sums of money.

Finding good independent advice for buyers has always been difficult although in recent years it has not prevented thousands of Britons acquiring holiday and retirement homes, mainly along the Mediterranean coast in France and Spain, and to some extent along the Atlantic coast of Portugal.

Dealing with reputable British companies and agents has gone some of the way to take the uncertainty out of home buying on the Continent but it will always be worthwhile to do a little homework to ensure that the company selling you the property is actually entitled to sell.

Spain and Portugal are relative newcomers to the international property scene. After all Marbella, which has become popular among the jet set and nouveau riche in the last 20 years, was not much more than a glorified fishing village 40 years ago. Today developments

abound, offering the buyer everything from time share to villas and apartments. But for the past century the Côte d'Azur has been the most popular locations for wealthy Britons to establish a holiday home.

It was the British aristocracy which established the famous watering holes of the Côte d'Azur a hundred years ago. Cannes and Nice owe much of their popularity to the British rich, especially during the 1920s and 1930s. Much of that early popularity lives on, with wealthy Britons preferring France to Spain as the location for their holiday home.

Over the years a few British estate agents have established themselves on the coast using the basis of their London clients as a reason for opening an office in Nice or Cannes. Today few have survived the economic turmoil of the past decade.

One agency which has been operating on the coast for the past six years is SAFI (Société Anglo-Française Immobilière) run by an Englishman, Mr Stuart Baldock, who has lived and worked in France for the past 12 years.

Among the British there is an

inherent suspicion of lawyers, a feeling further exacerbated when dealing with a *notaire*, the continental equivalent of a conveyancing solicitor. Mr Baldock not only knows French property law, but can talk to the lawyers in their own language. SAFI offers a "handholding" service, taking the purchaser through each stage of the transaction.

A member of the French real estate federation, SAFI is indemnified under the French estate agents guarantee fund. It can guide a buyer through the tangled web of French administration which governs building, planning and tax. It also offers a management and rental service.

The Côte d'Azur is still one of the world's most expensive holiday retreats and prices are set to climb still higher because of the Mitterrand government's restrictions on sending money abroad. This means that Frenchmen must find an outlet at home for spare money. Demand for holiday homes in Cannes and Antibes, as well as the surrounding areas, is strong from French and foreigners alike.

At a new development in the hills above Cannes, for example,

£200,000 is being asked for a three-room apartment covering less than 1,000 sq ft of living accommodation, although with extensive balcony space. This particular complex, Les Demeures de Cannes-Eden, has been built to high standards of design and construction and is set in delightful grounds.

Further in from the coast, property is cheaper. A new village development called Mougins le-Haut is located about 20 minutes away from Cannes in a rural setting. Some of the apartments have splendid views of sea and coast as well as the neighbouring countryside.

The developers have managed to depart from the sprawl which often characterizes new schemes by laying out the village in a series of concentric circles. Complete with swimming pools, tennis courts, shops and cafes, the development has a self-contained village atmosphere, although the claim that Mougins le-Haut is "une nouvelle île de France" may be stretching a point somewhat. Prices here start at £40,000 for a studio apartment and rise to £100,000 for a three-room flat.

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Humberts

7 acres

Hampshire
Romsey 3 miles, Winchester 12 miles.
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Outbuildings, Garden, Grounds, etc.
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Humberts, 31 London Road, Southampton. Tel: (0703) 34855 (047527/0470)

6 acres

Wiltshire
Devizes 5 miles, Salisbury 18 miles.
An elaborately restored manor house with fine galleried great hall.
3 reception rooms, 7 main bedrooms, 8 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 kitchen, 2 breakfast rooms, central heating, staff accommodation, garage for 3 cars. Outbuildings, Stabling for 3 horses, Groom's cottage.

Pleasant garden with chalk stream.
For sale Freehold with about 6 acres.
Further Land available if required.
Joint agents: John D Wood, London. Tel: 01-629 9050 and
Humberts, 10 St Mary Street, Chippingham. Tel: (0243) 555551 (047527/0470)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3DS
Telephone: 01-242 3127/0588

Lane Fox & Partners

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Swanwick 5 miles, 22.5 miles, Winchester 12 miles
AN EXCELLENT GEORGIAN STYLE FAMILY HOUSE
delightfully situated on a hill overlooking the Test river.
Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 2 kitchen, 2 breakfast rooms, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, central heating, staff accommodation, garage for 3 cars. Outbuildings, Stabling for 3 horses, Groom's cottage.

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(London Office)

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Virginia Water 1 mile, Heathrow Airport 10 miles, London 22 miles
A MOST ATTRACTIVE TARRANT FAMILY HOUSE
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Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 2 kitchen, 2 breakfast rooms, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, central heating, staff accommodation, garage for 3 cars. Outbuildings, Stabling for 3 horses, Groom's cottage.

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Kettering 5 miles (St. Pancras 50 minutes)
A VERY FINE GEORGIAN RECTORY
in a superb landscaped and secluded rural situation.
3 Reception rooms, 5 main and 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 kitchen, 2 breakfast rooms, 14 acres in all. Auction 21st July (unless privately sold).
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London Office: 36 North Audley St., London W1Y 2EL
Telephone: 01-499 4785
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Strutt & Parker

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Extensive Deer Forest 20 Stags, 12 Hinds, Productive Sheep Farm with over 2000 Ewes, Salmon, sea trout and Brown Trout Fishing, Forestry Potential.

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42 STAGS 25 HINDS

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3 Bedroomed Modern Bungalow with Outbuildings, Trout Fishing.

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Ipwich 12 miles, London 87 miles.



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A Magnificent Georgian House and Parkland

Farmhouse, Lodge and 13 Cottages.

About 800 acres arable, 82 acres pasture, 135 acres woodland.

ABOUT 1,053 ACRES

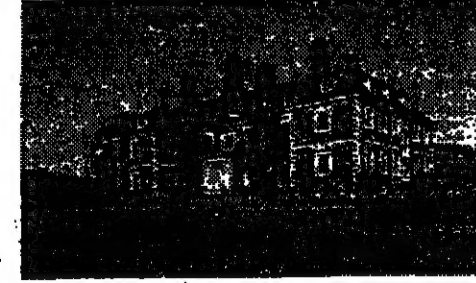
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Tonbridge 5 miles. (Charing Cross 40 minutes) Maidstone 9 miles.



AN OUTSTANDING LISTED GRADE II HOUSE

with Jacobean origins with magnificent garden setting and views over wooded farmland.

Entrance Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, 7 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms (2 en suite) 4 Secondary Bedrooms and bathroom. Potential for staff flat in basement. Oil Central Heating, Coach House and Stabling with flat over.

East Barn, Outbuildings, Garage for 4 cars. Heated Swimming Pool. Hard Tennis Court. Walled Gardens. Well stocked gardens. Paddock.

About 10 Acres

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INVERNESS-SHIRE

Inverness 36 miles. Fort Augustus 5 miles.



A COMFORTABLE HIGHLAND LODGE

recently restored and in excellent condition in beautiful location with magnificent views. Only 5 miles from Loch Ness.

4 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Dressing Room, Central Heating, Garage.

Stabling, Salmon and Trout Fishing and Grouse Shooting available.

TO LET UNFURNISHED for a minimum of 3 years.

Sole Letting Agents: Strutt & Parker, Edinburgh Office, 26 Walker Street, 031 226 2500 (Ref. 3882500)

BERWICKSHIRE

Edinburgh 45 miles. Berwick-on-Tweed 15 miles.

HOUDWOOD HOUSE

Renton, Berwickshire

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HISTORIC COUNTRY HOUSE

Dating from the 12th Century

3 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms. Self-contained flat.

Reception Room, 2 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Oil Central Heating.

Beautiful Mature Gardens and Parkland. 3 Paddocks.

ABOUT 23 ACRES

Edinburgh Office, 26 Walker Street 031 226 2500 (Ref. 3882880)

POWIS/WYE VALLEY

Between Rhayader 4 miles and Builth Wells 9 miles

A UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL / SPORTING ESTATE in an idyllic riverside setting with extensive salmon fishing and shooting rights

with a comfortable Family House set amidst outstanding Parkland

Reception Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Central Heating

Modernised 2-Bedroomed Lodge

Garaging, Stabling and Farm Buildings

Three Gardens of a Mile of Single Bank Fishing in The Wye

Shooting rights over 345 Acres

Gardens, Parkland, Pasture and Amenities

Woodland

ABOUT 23 ACRES

Cheltenham Office 6 Imperial Square, Tel: 0242-45444 (Ref. 11A-254)

KENT-CANTERBURY

City Centre 1.5/4 miles. (Victoria 10 Minutes)

A FINE PERIOD HOUSE

with beautiful walled gardens on the rural outskirts of the city

3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Gas Central Heating, 2 Garages, Outbuildings including vineyard, Walled gardens, Orchard & Woodland.

ABOUT 1 1/2 ACRES

Region £140,000

Canterbury Office, 2 St. Margaret's Street (0227) 51123

(Ref. 8A52014)

KENT-NR. CANTERBURY

Canterbury 9 miles. (Maidstone 35 minutes)

An Outstanding Georgian House

modernised to a high standard, set in superb secluded gardens and grounds overlooking its own lake.

4 Reception Rooms, Orangery, 6 Principal Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Dressing Room, Second floor with 5 rooms and bathroom. Central Heating.

Cottage Garaging, Indoor Swimming Pool, Gardens, Woodland and Streamed lake.

ABOUT 6 ACRES

London Office 01-629 7282 or

Canterbury Office, 2 St. Margaret's Street (0227) 51123

(Ref. 888170)

Knight Frank & Rutley

20 Hanover Square 01-629 8171

London W1W 0AH Telex 265384

IRELAND

LUTTRELLSTOWN CASTLE

Dublin 6 miles. Easy Access to Central Dublin and International Airport.



One of Ireland's finest private residential estates

Would provide a unique headquarters building, ideal for a variety of institutional uses including Educational, Conference or Arts Centre.

(Subject to Planning Permission.)

Magnificent State and Reception Rooms.

Landscaped Gardens and Park.

13 Acre Lake, 8 Cottages.

Completely enclosed Estate of

ABOUT 570 ACRES

Joint Agents with:

HAMILTON AND HAMILTON (ESTATES) LTD., Dublin

(Tel: Dublin 765501)

(AW/10185)

Cluttons

KENT

NEAR SEVENOAKS

Most attractive house with "Green" bungalow in charming setting overlooking the river.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 kitchen, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 study rooms, 2 office rooms, 2 library rooms, 2 games rooms, 2 billiard rooms, 2 tennis courts, 2 croquet lawns, 2 golf courses, 2 riding schools, 2 stables, 2 garages, 2 workshops, 2 laundries, 2 stores, 2 cellars, 2 boiler houses.

Gas C.H. throughout. Double garage. Well stocked garden of about 1/2 acre.

Joint Sole Agents: Cluttons, Mayfair Office as below and

Taylor and Yeater, 1 Dorset Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. Tel: 0322 455154.

CORNWALL

WADEBRIDGE

Mainline Station about 15 miles.

Delightful modernised period farmhouse and charming landscaped grounds on edge of village on edge of village of Wadebridge.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, breakfast room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 study rooms, 2 office rooms, 2 library rooms, 2 games rooms, 2 billiard rooms, 2 tennis courts, 2 croquet lawns, 2 golf courses, 2 riding schools, 2 stables, 2 garages, 2 workshops, 2 laundries, 2 stores, 2 cellars, 2 boiler houses.

Gas C.H. throughout. Double garage. Well stocked garden of about 1/2 acre.

Joint Sole Agents: Cluttons, Mayfair Office as below and

Taylor and Yeater, 1 Dorset Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. Tel: 0322 455154.

EAST SUSSEX

PEVENSEY BAY

Eastbourne 3 miles.

Fine and spacious house with direct frontage to Pevensey Bay and sandy beach.

Dining hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room. Gas central heating. Workshop. Protected elevated garden with flat pond. Foresters' cottage. ABOUT 1/2 ACRE.

Joint Agents: Cluttons, Mayfair Office as below and

Taylor and Yeater, 1 Dorset Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. Tel: 0322 455154.

MID-SUSSEX

LINDFIELD

Fine and well equipped period house in picturesque high street with many rooms of excellent character.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, breakfast room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 study rooms, 2 office rooms, 2 library rooms, 2 games rooms, 2 billiard rooms,

